The New-York Times.

VOL. XIII—NO. 3908.
NEW-YORK, SUNDAY, APRIL 3, 1864.
PRICE FOUR CENTS.

FROM CHATTANOOGA.

The Rebels in Force Near Ringgold.

No Disposition to "Crowd" on Either Side.

Johnston's Force Estimated at Thirty-five Thousand Men.

Ringgold, Ga., Friday, April 1.

The cavalry force of the enemy have been augmenting within the past few days, and now amounts to about 5,000. They are encamped in the valley at the foot of Rocky Faced Ridge, from Tunnel Hill to Varness Station and Red Clay, which they hold.

The rebels have also a considerable force at Nickajack Gap, six miles below this place.

The picket lines of the rebels are within a mile of ours, but no disposition is shown on either side to crowd the other.

There is a very small rebel force of infantry north of Dalton.

There is no reason to believe that Gen. Joe Johnston has been largely reinforced from East Tennessee or Alabama.

There are no indications that Gen. Johnston intends to assume the offensive.

Notwithstanding the contradictory reports, the estimate of Johnston's force, 35,000 men, is nearly correct.

Over 900 rebel deserters came into Chattanooga during the month of March. The receipts of deserters have fallen off for a few days past.

Many thousands of our veteran soldiers are marching overland from Nashville, the railroad being unable to accommodate them.

Gen. Sherman having completed his tour of inspection, has returned to his headquarters at Nashville today.

FORREST'S INVASION.

Reported Movement of Reinforcements for Forrest.

Memphis, Tenn., Wednesday, March 30.

The rebel Gen. McCullough is reported to be en route North with 2,500 men to reinforce Gen. Forrest.

Gen. Grierson has his cavalry force out watching and harassing Gen. Forrest, but his division is much reduced by veterans at home on furlough.

Had Gen. Grierson his entire division out at Memphis, Gen. Forrest would not have escaped so easily.

Gen. Forrest's forces are scattered throughout parts of Kentucky. He has a force opposite Cairo stealing horses and conscripting all the men they can lay their hands on.

From the Nashville Times, March 29.

Scouts reported at Clarksville that Forrest with four thousand cavalry, crossed the Cumberland on Saturday at Ross' Ferry, on the Smithland and Eddyville road, and that a portion of his force was in Eddyville on Sunday. Eddyville is on the north bank of the Cumberland, about twenty miles from Smithland, and a town of bad reputation for disloyalty. It is the home of Willis B. Macher, Representative of the First Kentucky Congressional District of the Richmond Congress.

The rebel Col. Cobb's Battery was raised in that place, where his father now resides. The country round about abounds in the meanest sort of rebel citizens. There are several defunct iron-works in the vicinity, and the large coalings adjoining these furnish an excellent receptacle for guerrillas, horse-thieves and scoundrels of every description. The whole region round about may be very correctly guessed from one simple fact, that the people used to vote almost *en masse* for old Lynn Boyd for Congress.

Forrest is supposed by some to be advancing upon Fort Donelson, but it might be supposed that the previous disasters suffered by the rebels at that celebrated fortification would be enough to deter the ex-negro trader and blackleg of Memphis from assaulting it again. The Union soldiers have always done excellent fighting there, both on the outside of the fort when the rebels held it, and afterward on several occasions when the rebels attacked it.

We think it very likely that Forrest has an eye for booty, rather than fighting, on this expedition. North of the Cumberland lies the great tobacco region of Kentucky. The planters have plenty of gold and greenbacks, which they have received for their last tobacco crop, the most profitable one they have ever raised. Beside, the towns of Hopkinsville, Elkton, Princeton, and other country towns, abound with goods of all kinds. If not hotly pressed by our troops, he will be able to carry off the richest booty ever taken out of the State by a guerrilla chief.

FROM NEWBERN, N. C.

THE TREASURY REGULATIONS AND TRADE—ARRIVAL OF DESERTERS.

Newbern, N. C., Thursday, March 31, 1864.

The "Treasury Regulations" in North Carolina, which have been carried into practical execution by Hon. David Heaton, have attained a success and perfection which challenge the admiration of all.

The system of registering the name of purchasers, their residence, the articles bought, the price paid, and the merchant who sold the same, is so complete, as to enable the "Treasury Agents" to ascertain at a glance the final destination of every article of merchandise that comes into the department, even to a spool of thread.

Families living in the "Trade District," who have accepted of the President's Amnesty Proclamation, are allowed to purchase family supplies in limited quantities, which, with the accompanying restrictions, afford no opportunity to abuse this trade privilege.

The amount of money realized by the Treasury here, from abandoned property of a perishable character, &c., which would otherwise have been lost to the Government, will cancel her indebtedness to the troops in North Carolina.

It is due to Secretary Chase to state that he is the author of this admirable system, which promises to make this a self-sustaining department.

Much credit is also due to the military authorities here for their hearty coöperation and valuable assistance given by them to the agents of the Treasury Department, who are all working harmoniously together in endeavoring to save the life of the nation. The former will conquer the rebels, while the latter will pay the bill from the proceeds of their property.

Maj. Benjamin B. Foster, Assistant Adjutant-General, is ordered to report for duty to the Adjutant-General at Washington.

The Newbern *Times* has the following:

"Four fine-looking men, members of Illinois regiments, came into our lines at Washington on Monday. They were captured at Chickamauga in December last, and taken to Richmond, and thence to Danville. Their names are John C. Morrough, Company F, Thirty-eighth Illinois Volunteers; George W. Bean, Company I, 21st Illinois; John Hamilton, Company E, 80th Illinois; William Neideighe, Company F, 24th Illinois. They suffered for a time at the Danville Prison, where one of them was compelled to do the cooking. He says the rebel officers would steal about one-third of the meat drawn for the prisoners.

Finally, these brave men concluded to take French leave, and after many hardships and hairbreadth escapes, reached the protection of our lines. Five was the number which left, but one was recaptured by the cavalry force sent in pursuit. They have been provided with clothing and money, and sent to New-York. Morrough is a Boston boy."

The America Outward Bound, &c.

Portland, Me., Saturday, April 2.

The steamship *America* sailed at 6 o'clock this evening for Liverpool. At the same hour the steamship *Britannia* took her departure for New-York.

GOSSIP FROM SAN FRANCISCO.

Mines and Earthquakes—William Mulligan, Esquire—Raising the Aquila.

San Francisco, Wednesday, March 2, 1864.

I have been too busy to write, so I have let the last two steamers depart without the weighty documents from my pen that might have sunk them, as its avordupois is probably about the only weight my communications will have, even if the San Francisco *Bulletin* does get itself in an unpleasant way about my humbugging the good people East. The *Bulletin* did me the honor to copy my description of the great Moss Lode "sarkastically," and insinuated that I was trying to come some load over the unsophisticated readers of the Times. It headed its outcroppings from my letter, "How the Gothamites are Humbugged." You see the *Bulletin* has not been there, and is skeptical. I did not go over to the office with a big stick and demand the author of the insinuation, because I was not certain who or which it might be. I believe I could handle the Doctor, and could stir Webb up a little, but there's a large man among 'em who also carries a big stick, and it occurred to me if he was the man, and happened to be in, it might be a little awkward. I forgive the *Bulletin*, therefore, but just wait until I come across a bigger story than mine ever dreamed of being, and it wont be long, and I will send it to you, and you shall be the umpire who is entitled to the Hat. I contend that I did not set out to mislead anybody, or sell anybody, or sell any stock. I didn't own a foot, and no friend that owed me money owned any and wanted to sell; besides, there is not much danger of the Gothamites being humbugged abroad when they have so many better humbugs at home, and moreover, the Mariposa business will *do* for them at present—it will be anything but a merry-poser for them. If you don't know it you ought to, that Mariposa means "butterfly"—a grub in its early days, but very beautiful when it is hatched, if it wouldn't fly away—a pretty name, isn't it? I always did admire Spanish names; they are poetic, soft, harmonious. I had a nice little Spanish clerk once, and he had two sisters that were mighty handsome, and I advanced the boy's salary every time they came to see him. His name was not Norval, but Garza Guillamo Garza, and the oldest sister Marie. One day I got a thirst for knowledge, which is always bringing one into trouble, and translated the names, and what do you suppose I found?—that the boy's name was Bill and the sister Marier Crane. I reduced his salary at once, and gave up trying to like tortillas and red peppers.

Speaking of mines, the Almaden quicksilver is in a very prosperous way, and a friend who is a quicksilver man (that is to say, all his silver is mighty quick to leave) has been down there plodding about, and diving into the subject, (down sundry shafts hundreds of feet deep;) says the mine is looking splendidly, and can be made to pay 12 per cent. per annum on its capital stock. (I want it distinctly understood that I didn't loan him money to go there, and don't own a share of the stock. *Bulletin* please notice.) The Barrons, of Barron & Co., who were the large owners, are poking around the country searching for something in that line to open and work in opposition doubtless to the Almaden. I hope they may succeed, for in the pursuit of my calling as "Honest Miner" I have occasion to purchase the stuff, and we have to pay 72 cents ℔ ℔. for it at Virginia City—gold at that.

We had quite an old-fashioned earthquake, three or four days since, about 6 in the morning, and it shook lots of people out of bed who never dreamed of turning out at that hour in the morning. It rattled the plaster ornaments down in my house, and caused a great many decided family jars about town. People were more frightened than hurt, however, and I have neither blocks nor single houses, or people, to report in a crumbling condition. There was one peculiarity about this earthquake, however, which, although I have heard it said of them generally, I never believed before. That is the causing of nausea, or sickness at the stomach. I heard of a dozen persons, mostly females, who suffered severely, not only immediately after, but all day, and some still continue to feel the effects of such an unceremonious shaking up, and have kept their beds. I have heard of a great many strange things in my life, but I declare I never before heard of people going to bed of an earthquake. It is perfectly shocking. There was another little incident; not so serious, however. A gentleman living up on the side hill had improvised a cistern out of an old beer barrel for temporary use, which was located in the attic over his sleeping apartment. It was not securely planted, and the jar and shake of the earthquake disturbed the frail underpinning, and down it came with its contents upon the ceiling, which, like many of the yet remaining houses of the olden time, was made of cloth papered. Of course it offered no resistance to the volume of water which poured down with chilling violence upon the unfortunate couple. The man supposing it a part and parcel of the shake which was at the moment harrowing up his very soul, sprang from his bed, utterly regardless of the screams of his still wetter-half, broke for the street, and the last seen of him, his all-important garment, Joseph-like, fluttered in the breeze at an angle of 45, upwards, while the damp relict of the departed put her head out of the window and screamed fire. She made a slight error in the element, but it was an exciting moment, and she couldn't conveniently discriminate.

"Is there a Bourbon among us?" is no longer the question; it is whether there is a Mulligan, and echo answers, "There is, me boy." William! sweet William! of Vigilance Committee memory. William, of knock-down and drag-out notoriety; William, who shoots policemen and knocks down Californians in bar-rooms, when he has his friends to help him—Misther Mulligan is again with us. *Colonel* Mulligan, as he calls himself, arrived two steamers since. There was no reception committee, and by some error no escort or procession. His arrival was marked by no demonstration of honor, or anything else. For a few days William was a little shy from his window; he "surveyed the vantage of the ground," but finally appeared in the streets with natty boots, natty cane, his hat set nattily on one curl over his left ear, his rather weakly moustache curled up at the corners and waxed to stay there; a coat very long in the waist, and terribly elongated at the tails, completed his costume, and he may be said to be well got up.

William was disappointed if he expected to create a sensation. The war and familiarity with heroes, and fierce fightengers, has taken the edge off open-mouthed wonder, and we don't tremble in our boots a bit. Mulligan finds he is not a mortal terror to this community any longer. He is even shocked by the familiarity of old acquaintances of the Vigilance Committee, who hail him with, "Hallo, Billy, back again, are you." Billy don't like being called Billy; he prefers the more military title of Colonel. If William will only turn over a new leaf now, and be decent, he wont hear of his old persecutions, nor any new ones—and meet with encouragement to be wiser and better.

The work on the *Aquilla* goes only slowly, but surely. The party of divers that came out from New-York certainly understand their business, and I am going to do the fair thing, and give the underwriters credit for once for a good egg. The party sent out having better apparatus, more experience and skill, can certainly do the work better and more rapidly than we can here, or, at least, than we could at the beginning. So all hail! The old fogies down about Wall-street have for once been right smart, and deserve credit. (P. S.—Since writing the above, a friend who is posted tells me that the underwriters did not employ the company of wreckers and divers at all, but that the *Government* did; and there goes all my praise and the glory to the aforesaid. I *thought* it was too stunning a fact to believe.)

The plates and machinery for the monitor are coming out slowly, but every day the quantity of iron and weight is lessened, and it is probable that Capt. Fletcher will put his camels alongside the *Aquilla*, and raise her in about sixty days. Meantime, while we have no *Comanche* or iron-clad, we are troubled with sensation rumors of the coming of the *Alabama* and the Anglo-Chinese fleet from China waters. The cry of wolf has been so often raised nobody pays any attention now, and it is by no means a certainty that we won't wake up some fine morning, and find the *Alabama* lying quietly at anchor, waiting for us to "come down" with our dust. Just now we have nothing in port that could stop her, and our batteries are incomplete; but if she will wait about thirty days, I think we will be ready for them, and fire a salute in honor of their arrival, with balls in.

We are having a terribly dry Winter, and the farmers are in despair. The cattle in the lower country are dying for want of water and grass; usually at this season the grass is knee high, but we have none at all for want of rain to start it. The early rains gave farmers a chance to plow, but now that their grain is up, for want of moisture, is turning yellow. If we do not have rain soon, it will be a hard year for farmers, and worse for miners, and make millions of dollars' difference in our various products, gold inclusive, as many mining districts can do nothing without abundance of water to "wash out."

I am called away by a dispatch, and have got to go up to that hard old country, Washoe, in about ten minutes—that is, set out for it, and have not packed my paper shirt collar and wooden comb; so I must leave you.

If I don't get shot through the head, in the neck or down some of those "shutes" or deep shafts in that mining inferno, I will tell you all about things on my return. It is a dangerous country and chock full of holes, and a fellow is in danger every momont of falling down through into China. The last time I was up there I saw a friend walking about near the edge of a deep shaft, and two days ago met him on the wharf, coming up from the direction of a vessel just in from "somewhere," with a small caddy of tea under one arm and a policeman under the other. It looked to me as if he had gone down suddenly without paying his bill in Virginia City, which explained the policeman, and the tea caddy, where he had been. If I fall through, the knocks and thumps will relieve the te-dium of the voyage, but as I am getting te-dious, will evaporate.

PODGERS.

THE CONNECTICUT ELECTION.

Enthusiastic Meeting at Hartford.

Hartford, Saturday, April 2.

An immense and enthusiastic Union ratification meeting was held in this city this evening. Allyn Hall, the largest in town, was densely packed. Hon. Henry C. Deming, Representative in Congress, presided, assisted by a large number of Vice-Presidents. Senator Wilson and Major-Gens. Schenck and Garfield were present and addressed the meeting. The whole affair was an eminent success, and is an earnest of the result of Monday's election.

From the Mississippi.

Cairo, Ill., Saturday, April 2.

The steamer *Sultana*, with New-Orleans dates of the 25th of March, arrived here yesterday with a cargo of sugar for St. Louis, and the Sixth Indiana Veterans en route home.

The *Sultana's* news is anticipated.

On the night of the 28th, a band of guerrillas captured and burnt a trading boat, seventy miles below Memphis. The crew of the boat were afterwards paroled.

Several hundred rebels occupy Hickman, Kentucky.

The rebel headquarters of Gen. Faulkner are said to be at Hickman.

Memphis, Thursday, March 31.

There is no news from below of any special importance.

Hospital No. 2, at Vicksburgh, was set on fire a few days since, and destroyed. No lives were lost.

Cotton is firm, but quiet. There is considerable inquiry, with but little offering. Rates have an upward tendency, and all qualities have advanced about three cents per pound over the closing figures of the last report. The receipts, which are only by wagon, are trifling.

Three hundred bales were shipped North to-day. Strict middling closes at 59c.@60c.; good middling at 61c.@62c., and fair at 65c.

The steamer *Tycoon* was fired into by guerrillas on her down trip. No injury was done.

Death of Hon. J. N. Taylor.

Trenton, Saturday, April 2.

Hon. Joseph N. Taylor, of Passaic, and Speaker of the New-Jersey House of Assembly, died this morning, at 1 o'clock. He asked to be excused on Tuesday, on account of important business at home. He was taken ill on Wednesday with congestion of the brain, was insensible for six hours, and continued to sink until he died. He was a young and active man, extensively engaged in manufactures at his home in Paterson, N. J.

The Welland Canal.

St. Catharine's, C. W., Saturday, April 2.

The Welland Canal will be open for navigation by the 13th inst.

FROM WASHINGTON.

CONGRESSIONAL PROCEEDINGS.

The Montana Territorial Bill and National Banking Bill.

DISPATCHES TO THE ASSOCIATED PRESS.

Washington, Saturday, April 2.

CAPTURE OF A BLOCKADE-RUNNING SCHOONER.

The Navy Department has received information from Lieut. Charles H. Brown, commanding the United States steamer *Virginia*, off San Luis Pass, Texas, of the capture of the schooner *Sylphide*, from Tampico, ostensibly bound to Havana. Her flag was swallow-tail shape, with black white and black bars horizontal. When seen she was far from her true position, which she should have been in if really bound to Havana, and there is no doubt of her intention to violate the blockade. Her cargo consisted of salt, bagging, coffee, cigars in bundles, flat and bar iron, and percussion caps. It has been snowing all the morning, but now a heavy northeast rain has set in.

PROCEEDINGS OF CONGRESS.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

Washington, Saturday, April 2.

ORGANIZING THE GOVERNMENT OF MONTANO TERRITORY.

Mr. Pendleton, (Dem.,) of Ohio, called up his motion to reconsider the vote by which the House yesterday disagreed to the Senate's amendment to the bill organizing the territorial government of Montano, and appointed a committee of conference thereon. He said his object was to call attention to the character of the amendment, and to give the House an opportunity to adhere to the provisions of the bill as it passed the House. The Senate's amendment was intended, and he thought it was so admitted, to give negroes the right to vote in the Territory at the first election. It was an amendment different from the provisions in any bill heretofore passed organizing a territorial government. It struck out the words "white male inhabitants," and inserted "male citizens of the United States," restricting as to color. This amendment was adopted by the Senate. The attention of that body was called to the fact that the Supreme Court had decided that no negro could be a citizen of the United States, but it was announced that this decision was wrong and would be disregarded. He wanted the gentleman to understand that for the first time an effort was to be made by the Federal Government to place the whites and negroes on a political equality in the Territories. Congress has passed, since July 4, 1861, six bills organizing Territories, and each bill provided that all the white male inhabitants who are residents in the Territory should be qualified electors. The Chairman of the Committee on Territories had followed this precedent in the case of "Montano," but the Senate had stricken out that clause, and inserted an amendment permitting negroes to vote. We were making rapid progress beyond the positions laid down three years ago, when the Republican party came into power. He desired to call the attention of the House to this subject so that they may by their vote to-day determine whether they were prepared to countenance—he did not say agree—to a course of legislation which will end in giving negroes the same political rights as a white man in the Territories. He repeated he wanted the House to decide whether it will adhere to its former action or not. If it shall reconsider the vote of yesterday he would move to adhere, and then the Senate must recede or lose the bill.

Mr. Broomall, of Pennsylvania, (Union,) inquired whether the gentleman believed that the negroes are citizens of the United States.

Mr. Pendleton, replied that if he had the determination of the question he would have very little difficulty in arriving at a conclusion, that the negroes have no right to vote, but this did not depend upon his opinion.

Mr. Broomall, asked whether or not the Supreme Court had determined that negroes are not citizens of the United States?

Mr. Pendleton replied that the court had so determined, and asked whether Mr. Broomall and his Republican friends bowed to that decision? If the gentleman did and could speak authoritatively for his party, there would be little difficulty in the case.

Mr. Broomall replied that he had not the right to speak for his party, but he would ask in return, whether the court had not decided to the gentleman's satisfaction that negroes are not citizens of the United States, and whether he is not willing to let that decision alone?

Mr. Pendleton asked whether the gentleman thought it had been so decided.

Mr. Broomall replied he had so read.

Mr. Pendleton said it had been so decided, but that Attorney General Bates had advised the political departments that the decision was wrong, and advised them to act upon his opinion.

Mr. Broomall said, as the gentleman seemed to be satisfied with the decision of the Supreme Court, he hoped that the gentleman would agree with him.

Mr. Pendleton wished to know whether the gentleman was satisfied with that decision.

Mr. Broomall replied, if he were called to review the opinion he would inquire if such animals were citizens.

Mr. Pendleton repeated, that this was the first time it was sought to incorporate such a provision in a territorial bill. He wished the gentleman to know he wished for a reconsideration, in order to get a test vote, that the Republican party might show the sincerity of their oft-repeated declarations, "that they were not in favor of negro equality."

Mr. Beaman, (Union,) of Michigan, said it occurred to him that the gentleman's argument was against the action of the Senate. He did not propose to discuss the question whether it was expedient to give the elective franchise to the colored race, but wanted the House to understand the question now pending. The Committee on Territories had reported a bill organizing the Territory of Montano, and it provided that all the free white male citizens of the United States shall vote. The bill was sent to the Senate who struck out the word "white." It was insisted by the gentleman that the effect of the Senate's amendment was to let colored men vote. He would not inquire whether this was the effect or not, or whether such legislation was inexpedient; but it was known that the House had disagreed to the Senate's amendment, thus non-concurring, and appointed a committee of conference. The House had passed a bill excluding colored voters, and the Senate had amended the bill so as to give them this privilege. As the question now stood, the House had refused to consent that colored men should vote. The argument of the gentleman was therefore opposed to the position he had assumed. The gentleman's argument was against the action of the Senate. In conclusion, Mr. Beaman moved to lay Mr. Pendleton's motion to reconsider upon the table, which was agreed to by yeas 63, nays 49.

On motion of Mr. Spaulding, of Ohio, the Committee on the Judiciary was instructed to inquire into the expediency of so amending the existing laws with regard to jurors in the Federal Courts so as to secure fair and impartial trials therein, and to report by bill or otherwise.

The House resumed the consideration of the Raritan and Delaware Bay Railroad Bill.

Mr. Sweat, (Dem.,) of Maine, said he sincerely believed the principles involved in the bill were unwarranted by the Constitution of the United States and the laws of the country. He thought that the Committee on Military Affairs had made a report in favor of declaring these roads, posts and military routes, which could not be sustained by the facts and the law. He considered this subject on its merits alone, for he believed the man who could not rise above political questions on this matter now at issue could not be an honest legislator. His only feeling was to see the right prevail. He was earnestly desirous for the success of our arms, and to avail ourselves of all proper means for the transportation of troops and munitions of war, but he could see no military necessity for the passage of this bill; for the President now has the power, under the law of 1862, to take and use any railroads for military purposes.

The subject went over, and the House went into Committee of the Whole on the state of the Union, and resumed the consideration of the National Bank Bill.

THE NATIONAL BANK BILL.

Mr. Hooper, of Massachusetts, (Union,) offered an amendment to the 44th section, providing that any bank or banking association now organized in pursuance of the laws of any State, under articles of association which prohibit specific changes therein, may be changed or converted into a national banking association, without any change in the articles of association, and its Directors at the time of the change may continue in office, and their successors may, from time to time, be appointed or elected in the manner provided in the articles of association. Mr. Hooper said the New-York Bank of Commerce desired to come under this law. It had a capital of ten millions, and had done more to sustain the Government than any other institution.

Mr. Broomall, of Pennsylvania, (Union,) was willing to let all State banks become National banks, but he wanted them to cease as the former when they became the latter. He did not want such political miscegenation as to make it difficult to see where they were.

Mr. Stebbins, (Dem.,) of New-York, regarded this bill as intended to do nothing more than to make the present Bank law effective, and he should therefore vote for it, but at the same time he favored the pending amendment, as without it, the Bank of Commerce could not come under the law.

Mr. Alley, (Union,) of Massachusetts, opposed helping out the Bank of Commerce, and offered an amendment to extend the principle of non-individual liability to all other banks organized under this act.

During the debate some gentlemen regarded Mr. Hooper's amendment as making an injudicious distinction, and argued that the provisions of the bill should be applicable to all banking institutions.

Finally Mr. Hooper's amendment was adopted, 49 against 45.

Mr. Wilson, (Union,) of Iowa, moved to amend the section providing for the redemption of notes, so as to confine it to New-York, Philadelphia, and Boston. This was rejected.

Without concluding action on the bill, the committee rose, and the House at twenty minutes to five adjourned.

From Fortress Monroe.

MOVEMENTS OF GEN. GRANT—MISCELLANEOUS ITEMS.

Fortress Monroe, Friday, April 1.

Lieut.-Gen. Grant, accompanied by Gens. McDowell and Smith, arrived this morning from Washington.

Capt. Ainsworth left here at one o'clock this morning, with four steamers, to search for the disabled steamship reported off Cape Henry, name unknown.

Gen. Butler, with his distinguished guests, visited the *Rip Van Winkle* to-day at noon, and reviewed the United States colored troops at Camp Hamilton this afternoon.

The steamship *S. R. Spaulding* has arrived from Beaufort, N. C., bringing the mails and about fifteen rebel prisoners, principally of Georgia regiments.

The *Spaulding* experienced severe gales and heavy seas on the passage.

Fortress Monroe, Saturday, April 2.

The four steamers which left here at one o'clock yesterday morning, in search of the disabled steamship reported off Cape Henry, have returned unsuccessful.

The steamer *Montauk* reports—April 1, seventy miles southeast of Cape Henry spoke brig *Undine*, from Liverpool for Baltimore; British ship *Majesty*, from Liverpool for Philadelphia, and bark *Masumac*, bound to Boston.

It is blowing a gale here.

The Twenty-Sixth Massachusetts Regiment—Weather in Boston.

Boston, Saturday, April 2.

The Twenty-Sixth Massachusetts Regiment, reenlisted men, arrived this afternoon from New Orleans and proceeded direct to Lowell, where a grand public reception awaits them.

The easterly gale and rain-storm continues, with no present indications of clearing up.

"Pretty Waiter Girls" Prohibited.

Philadelphia, Saturday, April 2.

Gov. Curtin has signed the bill, which was passed yesterday by the State Legislature, to prohibit the sale of liquors or the employment of female waiters in places of amusement in this city, and requiring all proprietors of shows, exhibitions or concerts to take out licences.

Loss of the Ship John Land.

Portland, Me., Saturday, April 2.

The British bark *T. R. Patillo*, from Kingston, Jamaica, arrived here to-day, bringing two wrecked passengers of the ship *John Land*, of Boston, abandoned at sea on March 25, in lat. 39:15, long. 65:12. All hands were saved.

The Arabia at Halifax.

Halifax, Saturday, April 2.

The steamship *Arabia* arrived at 1½ o'clock today. She had heavy easterly gales for three days, and encountered much ice, and her paddles are broken.

She will sail on Sunday morning for Liverpool.

The Storm at St. Johns, N. F.

St. Johns, Saturday, April 2.

A gale has been blowing strong from the east for the last seven days. There have been no arrivals from the sealing fleet, and as there is no ice in sight, apprehensions are felt for the safety of the fleet.

The Capture of Fort de Russey.

ARRIVAL OF THE PRISONERS AT NEW-ORLEANS—PARTICULARS OF THE ENGAGEMENT.

From the New-Orleans Era, March 20.

The steamer *John Warner* arrived at our wharf this morning, having on board over three hundred prisoners, including a number of officers, taken at Fort de Russey, on Red River, a few days since, mention of which has already been made in our columns.

A majority of these men, we are informed, are old residents of New-Orleans, from the Second and Third Districts, and many, doubtless, experience pleasurable emotions on beholding the familiar home scenes presented at the levee, and at the prospects of a speedy interview with dearly loved friends. May the kindly influences engendered by the meeting turn them from the error of their ways, and restore them to allegiance to their lawful government.

Of course a large crowd of friends and curious people assembled to obtain a glimpse of the prisoners, but as they were all kept at a respectable distance by a guard stationed for that purpose, there was little gratification obtained by standing on the Levée.

The men, as a general thing, looked very ragged and dirty—or, to use a stronger impression, appeared to have sojourned for some time past in the Confederacy. They will, we suppose, be at once turned over to Lieut.-Col. Eugene Tisdale for safe keeping.

The above was prepared for our evening edition of yesterday. Since its appearance some interesting details of the engagement in which they were made prisoners have been obtained by us.

The fighting is represented as having been most obstinate on both sides. Three assaults were made by our troops under Gen. Smith before the garrison surrendered. On the last assault part of the Union forces reached the parapet, and the balance were but some thirty feet away, when Lieut.-Col. Byrd, of the Fourteenth Texas, mounted the parapet and waved a white handkerchief fastened to a bayonet in token of surrender.

So fierce was the fire of the Union troops, that the enemy, during the last charge, were compelled to keep under cover of the works, and they could fire only by laying their pieces on the parapet, and withdrawing them to reload, their bodies in the meanwhile, remaining under cover.

The fight opened with artillery, the fire of which continued for about two hours, when Gen. Smith, the Federal commander, ordered a charge. The formation of the rebel works enabled them to get a flanking fire upon our men, which was so well sustained that they were compelled to fall back. On the third charge, however, as above stated, the fort was taken, the rebels losing but three killed and eight wounded during the whole affair.

One of these men was killed in a very unfortunate manner. He was quite a youth, a conscript, who had not become acquainted with the rules of war. When Col. Byrd, the rebel Commander, surrendered the fort, our men were rushing in. All the rebel soldiers, with the exception of this conscript, threw down their arms, while he brought his up, as though about to fire. One of the Union soldiers, supposing he was attempting to shoot, fired and killed him.

The prisoners express the greatest respect for Gen. Smith, and speak of the treatment they received at his hands in the highest terms of praise. They were at first sent to Baton Rouge, where the wounded were provided with quarters in the United States General Hospital. The others, guarded by a detachment of the Seventh Kentucky Regiment, under command of Maj. E. B. Treadway, came on to New-Orleans. Not the least difficulty was experienced with any of them, and all seemed as content with their lot as prisoners well could be. The measures taken by the Major were most efficient, and served to keep up good feeling between the guard and prisoners, during the trip down the river.

The commissioneed officers of the party, were turned over to Lieut.-Col. Tisdale, and by his direction the parole prescribed for prisoners was presented to them, which they all signed. They were then marched to the Rampart-street Military Prison, where they will, for the present, remain confined, while the privates were kept on the steamer, which was anchored out in the stream to prevent any attempt to escape.

EUROPE.

One Day's Later News by the City of Cork.

PROGRESS OF THE DANISH WAR.

Continuation of the Siege of Duppel.

Official Correspondence on the Rebel Rams.

DEATH OF SAM COWELL, THE COMEDIAN.

INTERESTING MISCELLANEOUS NEWS.

OUR LONDON CORRESPONDENCE.

The steamship *City of Cork*, from Liverpool 19th, via Queenstown 21st, arrived at 8 o'clock yesterday morning.

The Cork *Herald*, of the morning of the 21st, has the following:

THE DANISH WAR.

NAVAL OPERATIONS.

Copenhagen, Saturday, March 19, 1864—P. M.

Yesterday three Prussian men-of-war attacked the Danish Blockading Squadron off Greifswalde, Pomerania. After an engagement of two hours, the Prussian vessels returned to the harbor.

Artillery firing was renewed to-day at Duppel.

Berlin, Sunday, March 20.

The Commander-in-Chief of the Prussian Navy has received a report stating that yesterday the *Arcona*, with three gunboats, again put to sea, in search of hostile shipping. The cruise had no result, however, all the Danish ships having left Prussian waters. The report concludes, therefore, that there can be no question of an existing blockade of the Prussian coast.

Hanover, Saturday, March 19.

The Danish Government has decreed the release of the Hanoverian ships, under embargo, in Danish ports.

THE SIEGE OF DUPPEL.

Sonderborg, Thursday, March 17, 9 A. M.

On Thursday there was heavy cannonading and fighting all along the line of Duppel Village, and the Tonjeberg position was taken by the Prussians, after a heroic resistance by the Danes. The position of Duppel is still unharmed. The numbers of the Prussians are always four to one. Their artillery have ranged three miles. A Danish Colonel was killed to-day, and seventy wounded were brought in. The enemy's losses are severe.

The Danish army is undaunted.

Copenhagen, Thursday, March 17.

The Prussian batteries opened fire yesterday morning on the Duppel intrenchments. The enemy fired altogether five hundred shots. We replied occasionally, in all, 35 times. Our firing seemed to be successful, as two of the enemy's batteries were silenced for some time. We have two officers killed and one wounded. Sixteen privates were killed and forty-nine wounded.

Flensburg, Friday, March 18.

The bombardment of the intrenchments of Duppel was resumed to-day.

A terrific cannonade is being heard here.

RUMORED DEATH OF PRINCE AUGUSTENBURG.

Hamburg, Thursday, March 17.

According to a handbill emanating from the printing-office of Greve & Tidemann, and distributed in this city, at 8 o'clock this morning Prince Frederick, of Augustenburg, was found dead in his bed, at Kiel.

The rumor requires confirmation.

[Later dispatches characterize this announcement as an unqualified canard.—Ed. Times.]

MISCELLANEOUS.

Hamburg, Saturday, March 19.

Advices from Stockholm to the 15th, evening, state that fresh disturbances had taken place.

The police office was attacked, and the windows in the residence of the Chief of the Police were smashed.

The military were called out to quell the riot, and eleven persons were arrested.

The *Dagblad* insists upon more energetic measures being taken by the Government.

The French Ambassador has left Christiana.

ITALY.

Turin, Thursday, March 17.

News from a reliable source at Rome states that the illness of the Pope has become more alarming.

The official *Gazette* of Turin announces the appointment of twenty-three new Senators.

OUR LONDON CORRESPONDENCE.

The Pressure on Denmark—Progress of the War—Mazzini in Parliament—Feeling in France—Fleets and Armies—The Era of Experiments—Federal Enlistments in Ireland—The Sheffield Calamity—The Church Controversies—Atlantic Telegraph, &c.

London, Saturday, March 19, 1864.

England hopes for peace. The Government has put so much pressure upon poor Denmark that it is now expected she will consent to a conference on any terms. It is not sure, but ardently hoped by the Government, which must avoid a war, because it cannot fight with Germany, and does not know what may come from America.

But it is not seen that Denmark, pressed as it is, will consent to stop fighting. The provinces of Schleswig-Holstein are lost. Austria may be honest in wishing to preserve the integrity of Denmark on the basis of the Treaty of 1852, but not so Prussia and the other German States. Even if Denmark consented to the conference, it is not clear that the Bund would do so. There are accounts of violent and continued disturbances at Stockholm. Norway expresses a strong desire to aid Denmark. Sweden is only withheld by the fear of Russia and the influence of England. Above all, France says nothing, and does nothing. The Emperor waits, perhaps, until his imperial *protégé* is safe in Mexico—waits until the time comes when he may interfere to the best advantage for France and himself.

Meantime the war goes on. Yesterday Duppel was bombarded. There was a naval action in which the Prussian fleet was driven off by the Danes, whose sailors are in high spirits. But, day by day, the Germans advance further into Jutland. Their troops are quartered upon the inhabitants, and heavy requisitions are made for food and forage. Wars soon obliterate treaties, as they do constitutions, which are treaties between individuals. War has its own higher or lower laws, and dispenses with all others. Every day of Danish resistance will naturally increase the demands of the Germans.

The last nights in Parliament before the early Easter vacation, were spent in personalities. The Mazzini question came up again, and poor Sta field, the friend of the great conspirator, has been worried unmercifully. It seems that he offered to resign, but Palmerston, who sticks to his friends and supports his subordinates, refused to accept the proffered resignation. The Opposition came down not only on the Junior Lord of the Admiralty, but the Prime Minister, and declared it a scandal that a member of the Government should be the friend of a man who was the enemy of Europe and order, and a conspirator against the life of England's great ally. Lord Russell, in the House of Commons, a few years ago, had called him "the assassin Mazzini," and here was a member of the House and the Government, sitting by the side of the Prime Minister, receiving this assassin into his house, receiving his letters, indorsing his revolutionary currency, and eulogizing him as a friend of seventeen years' standing. A few nights before the House refused to pass a resolution of censure by ten majority, but such a victory was a virtual defeat. The parties separate for the Easter Holidays with unusual rancor, leaving the press to fight the matter over in the interim.

The French Government has kept silent in the matter, remembering what was done in the case of Orsini; but there is reason to believe that the feeling in France is very strong. It comes in private letters from Paris, and sometimes in the correspondence of the press. A letter in the *Morning Post* says: "It is only in England that that unhappy man, Mazzini, could find friends among respectable people; it is only an English Government which could pretend to believe in his innocence; and it is only in a British House of Commons he could find defenders and apologists." When the Orsini conspiracy was proven to have had its origin in London, the officers of the French army demanded to be led to England, that they might punish the perfidy. It is not sure that they feel less on the present occasion.

Well, Parliament adjourns for three weeks, and leaves all these matters to ripen. The Government, relieved of the pressure of continued calls for papers, no longer bullied and badgered night after night by an irritated and garrulous Opposition; no longer apprehensive of a defeat at any hour, which would compel a dissolution of Parliament or their own resignation, is now free to act, if it can find any scope for its activity. Earl Russell can write more dispatches. But he has written volumes already, and with what result? One thing is very clear. As matters are now disarranged, no dispatch of Earl Russell will have the least influence upon any great European Power, unless it is backed by fleets and armies. England has no armies to send anywhere, and her fleets are in such a condition that she dares not risk them in actual warfare. It is evident, and confessed by the highest military and naval authorities, that most of the new ships are failures, that the artillery is a failure, that everything is in a state of experimentation.

And the way they experiment. More than a year ago Mr. Armstrong built up a twenty ton gun, which carries a round shot of 600 pounds. A few days ago it was loaded with 90 of powder, not half of which was probably burnt, and it split in two a 11-inch plate, which it penetrated a little more than four inches. But the maker of the plate claims that it was not properly placed, or it would not have been broken, while Sir William asserts that if it had been properly placed his steel ball would have gone through it. Then nobody knows whether the gun will stand such charges. There it has stood rusting a year, and nothing is really known about it; and if it were approved, it would be months before more of them could be furnished. It is a fact, I believe, that the French iron-clad, *La Gloire*, which is one-third smaller than the *Warrior*, carries a broadside nearly twice as heavy. That single fact is an indication of the whole state of the case. England and France are represented by the *Warrior* and *La Gloire*, and if the two ships were to meet to-morrow in mid channel, I suppose there is very little doubt which would go to the bottom.

While the Commons were spending their last night before adjournment on the Mazzini affair, which will come up again, and in a different shape, if he should be convicted at the approaching trial, the Lords faltered a little over Federal enlistments in Ireland. Earl Russell, who has got over his little attack of rheumatism, thought there was not much to complain of. The men who enlisted on the *Kearsage* had been convicted, and there was no evidence as to any others. There has been some droll blundering about this *Kearsage* affair. Mr. Adams, the American Minister, some time since explained that some men stole on board the *Kearsage* at Cork, but were not permitted to enlist, and had been brought back, on the return of the vessel from Brest. According to this statement, no offence had been committed—but the men were indicted, pleaded guilty, and sentenced to a nominal punishment, a thing that could scarcely have happened, one would say, out of Ireland.

The contributions to the sufferers by the Sheffield inundation reach £19,000, and are sure to be much more than are needed. The correspondents of the press, dispatched to the scene of the disaster, and who are expected to write columns on what they know nothing at all about—engineering and hydrostatics—make the most ludicrous work of it. One of them finds causes of the disaster in the height of the surrounding hills, as if a rill descending from the pinnacle of Chimborazo would have any more effect upon an embankment than the same weight of water from the clouds, or a spring on the margin of the reservoir. There was a badly-constructed or otherwise insufficient embankment; and that is all that can be said about it. A very slight and obscure cause may have produced the disaster. A cambric needle rightly placed will kill as surely as the heaviest artillery. The late King of Bavaria died of the scratch of a pin with which he was fastening an order upon the breast of his coat.

The great Church quarrel in England may interest some of your readers. Oxford has determined its orthodoxy by keeping a Greek professor to a salary of 40 pounds a year. The Crown appoints the professor. He cannot be got rid of—but he can be starved, or kept on a very small salary, which the clergymen who form the convocation of the University, by a small majority, decided to do. This course was met by introducing a bill into Parliament dispensing with the religious test, the signing of the XXXIX Articles required of those who take the degree of A. M. It passed to a second reading in the House of Commons by 22 majority, but will not get past the bench of Bishops. The clergy have been called upon to sign a new declaration of orthodoxy. Some refuse, but 8,000 have signed. Then we have a fight on hand between Rev. Prof. Charles Kingsley and Dr. Newman. Seldom has a rash opponent been more signally exterminated, so far as the matter in controversy went, than the Professor of History and author of *Alton Locke*; but a new pamphlet is announced, in which he takes new, and, perhaps, more tenable ground. The pamphlet, not yet out, is entitled: "*What, then, does Dr. Newman teach?*" This is a broad question and may open up all the matters in controversy between the Roman and Anglican churches. Meanwhile the Bishop of London is trying to do something for the tremendous spiritual destitution of the Great Metropolis, where there are a million of people who are as utterly heathens as if they lived in the heart of Africa. The Bishop is trying to raise several millions, to build hundreds of new churches and enlist an army of clergymen and lay laborers. High churchmen distrust these methods. They do not believe in lay teachers. They point to the usages of Catholics, who make up for the lack of church room by multiplied services, and who employ religious orders.

The Atlantic telegraph goes on rapidly to its completion. It is to be more than twice as strong as the first one, and better made and protected. Laid down by the *Great Eastern*, there seems to be every reasonable chance of its success.

You will receive by this steamer news of the death of Mr. John James Appleton, at Rennes, where he had a daughter married.

Mr. Fechter met a few nights ago with one of those accidents inseparable from the sensation drama, where the hero jumps out of windows, falls down precipices, or is blown up by the explosion of a magazine. In Mr. Fechter's case, his dress caught as he sprang from a window, on being interrupted during a visit to the lady of his love, and he was severely bruised by the fall.

It is said that the late correspondent of the London *Times* at Richmond has been very active, of late, passing between London and Paris—it is supposed on business connected with his friend, Mr. Davis. Late news from America has sent Confederate Stock up to 54. It has been down to 30 or below. The speculators are waiting for the steamer now due, and would be glad to hear from Gen. Sherman.

Mr. Byron, whose burlesques are so successful, is engaged for a novel in *Temple Bar*.

Sir Rowland Hill is to have his full salary of $10,000 a year continued for life, and Lady Hill a pension, if she survives him. It cannot be said that public praise here goes unrewarded.

MONADNOCK.

AMERICAN TOPICS.

THE REBEL RAMS.

A TWICE-TOLD TALE.

From the Liverpool Post, March 17.

The correspondence between the Messrs. Laird Brothers and Her Majesty's Government has just been published in a pamphlet. Apparently, now, there is nothing more to be desired, in the way of curiosity, than the result of the pending trial, for the main facts have been frequently repeated.

The letters all conform to the official character, but they contain matter, and the matter is important. On the 4th of September the builders promised Mr. Price Edwards that the rams should not leave the port without the Collector having a week's notice. Then suspicion took an official form. The Messrs Laird Brothers declining to volunteer information as to the ownership of the vessels, Earl Russell, on the part of the Government, asked officially for information. It was given: "A. Bravay & Co., No. 6, Rue de Londres, Paris." "Although," said the builders, "it is not usual for shipbuilders to declare the names of parties for whom they are building vessels until the vessels are completed and the owners have taken possession, yet, in this particular case, in consequence of the many rumors afloat, coupled with the repeated visits of Mr. Morgan, the Surveyor of Customs, to our works, we thought it right to ask permission of the parties on whose account we are building the vessels to give their names to the English Government, in the event of such information being asked for officially, in writing. They at once granted us the permission we sought for." The contract was to deliver the vessels in this port, and the rule is to consider the vessels while in progress the property of the parties giving the order. Three days afterward, Laird Brothers announced to the Collector that it was their intention to take one of the iron-clads on a trial trip; "and," they added, "you may rely on our bringing the vessels into the Birkenhead Float when the trial is finished, it being our intention to complete the vessel in the Birkenhead Float. This trial is necessary to test the machinery and other parts, but will not alter the time previously stated for the completion of the vessel." Mr. Price Edwards was satisfied, and so, at first, was Earl Russell, provided a guarantee was given by the builders for its safe return. The guarantee was given, but still no trial trip took place. The Treasury had received information which induced them to withdraw the permission; but "authority has been given to Admiral Dacres, who is now in the Mersey with the Channel Fleet, to place, with the concurrence of your firm, on board the iron-clad ram about to be tried, a sufficient force of seamen and marines in her Majesty's Naval Service to defeat any attempt to seize her." Messrs. Laird accepted this arrangement—but, there was another but—the state of the river rendered postponement necessary. The postponement was fatal to the experiment. Mr. Hamilton, Secretary, wrote on the 7th of October—

"Referring to your ready acceptance of the offer of Her Majesty's Government to prevent any attempt at the forcible abduction of your property, the iron-clad vessel now nearly completed at Birkenhead, and understanding that the trial trip which has been the subject of former correspondence has been abandoned, I am directed by the Lords Commissioners of Her Majesty's Treasury to acquaint you, that from information which has been received it has become necessary to take additional means for preventing any such attempt.

"Their Lordships have therefore given instructions that a Custom-house officer should be placed on board that vessel, with full authority to seize her on behalf of the Crown, in the event of any attempt being made to remove her from the float or dock where she is at present, unless under the further directions from their Lordships; and likewise to obtain from the officer in command of H. M. S. *Majestic* any protection which may become necessary to support him in the execution of this duty.

"My lords request you to understand that these precautions are taken, not from any distrust of your intention to fulfil your engagement of giving a week's notice before the removal of the vessel, nor with the view of interfering in any way with your workmen in the completion of her, but exclusively for the purpose of preventing any attempt which may be made by other parties to nullify your engagements."

The Messrs. Laird Brothers expressed their surprise, never having heard of any intention at abduction, and believed that such, if intended, could not be accomplished in the River Mersey. On the 9th of October the Treasurer, having received further information, ordered the seizure of the two iron-clads. The builders again expressed their disbelief of there being any necessity of seizing the vessels. On the 17th of October the proposal for a trial trip, under the security of a Government force on board, was renewed. Government refused permission. "Neither can they allow the removal of the armed force which is stationed for the purpose of upholding the Custom-house officers in the possession of the vessel." Remonstrance was in vain. On the 27th Mr. Price Edwards wrote to the builders:

"I hereby beg to inform you that your two cupulo vessels are now detained under the 223d section of the Customs Consolidated Act, the ground of detention being a violation of the Foreign Enlistment Act. And I take leave further to state, that the officers in charge have received directions to remove your workmen at once from on board the ships."

In consequence of this proceeding, Messrs. Laird Brothers telegraphed as follows to Earl Russell:

"Capt. Inglefield informs us that his orders are to take the two iron-clads into the River Mersey.

We protest against the probable destruction of our property in having ships (one of which is a mere hulk without masts, funnel, or steering gear) taken out of docks, where they are now in safety, and moored in the river at this inclement season of the year, and we trust that the orders sent to Capt. Inglefield will be reconsidered."

On the same day the builders summed up in a letter to the Treasury the contents of the correspondence, and concluded as follows:

But when Her Majesty's Government—without giving us any information to show us that they have any just grounds for doing so—proceed to seize our ships and turn off our workmen, and threaten to remove a helpless hulk from a place of safety into the open roadstead of the Mersey, we feel it our duty to enter our indignant protest against proceedings so illegal and so unconstitutional.

"We have dealt candidly and evenly with Her Majesty's Government. We have, with the owners' permission, given the names of the owners, and we believe we have a perfect legal right to build ships for a French subject without requiring from him a disclosure of his object in having such vessels constructed. It forms no part of our duty to interfere in any way with his affairs, and we shall not do so.

We need hardly say that we hold the Government responsible to us for the large pecuniary loss we shall sustain by these arbitrary proceedings."

On the day following, Messrs. Laird expressed an opinion that owing to the state of the vessels "it is not possible in their present incomplete state for any naval officer, by any dispositions he can make, to protect the vessels from damage even in a dock, and much less in the open roadstead of the Mersey, where, in our opinion, they cannot even be moored with safety in this inclement season of the year." This opinion was subsequently repeated; but the vessels were taken alongside the *Majestic*, and remain there. In October red tape made its appearance. The Treasury reported to the Admiralty, and the Admiralty to Earl Russell. On the 7th of December Messrs. Laird Brothers again warned Earl Russell that the two vessels were in danger. "On Thursday last," they say "it blew a very heavy gale of wind here, and several large vessels, one of them a large steamer, were driven from their moorings within the estuary. We understand that no steps are as yet taken to bring the rights of the Crown before a jury, and in the meantime the vessels are exposed to great risk." The fire policy was running out. Who was to renew it? Earl Russell said the public, but that, in the event of the vessels not being ultimately detained, the builders should pay. Messrs. Laird declined the responsibility.

On the 12th of January last the Messrs. Laird Brothers proposed—

We therefore think it desirable to make the following proposals to the Government, namely—that the vessels should be moved into the Birkenhead public docks, and placed at the top end of the Great Float, about a mile from the entrance, the Government retaining possession by an armed force, or otherwise, as they may think requisite, so that we may be able to complete our contract, which we are desirous of doing, although the value of the additional fittings we should put on board would be very considerable.

"In the event of the Government proving their right to retain the vessels, they will, if our proposal be agreed to, be in a much more perfect state. On the other hand, should the Government not succeed, the vessels will be sooner ready for delivery by us to the owners, and consequently any claim for damages against the Government would be reduced.

These proposals are made without prejudice to any legal proceedings Messrs. A. Bravay & Co. or ourselves may be advised to take, for obtaining compensation in this matter, and being advantageous to Her Majesty's Government, we hope they will accede to them.

We desire further to add that we have no hesitation in saying these vessels will be much more secure in the Great Float than they now are in the River Mersey; and in support of this opinion, we inclose a plan showing where the vessels are at present moored, and where we propose to have them placed."

The Treasury refused compliance.

Several communications passed between Capt. Inglefield and the Messrs. Laird Brothers. The Captain was charged with the care of the rams, and, of course, he was precise in arranging for their safety. The Messrs. Laird Brothers offered no opposition to the removal of the ships, but declined to give any assistance. They also refused to pay the dock dues, and the Captain had to advance £150. As might be expected, the whole correspondence shows great skill in style and policy.

THE COMMISSION TO EXAMINE THE PASHA.

In Judges' Chambers on March 16, before Justice Mellor, further proceedings were had regarding convening a commission for the examination of witnesses in Egypt, especially the Pasha. The point was, whether the evidence was to be taken *viva voce* or by interrogatories.

Mr. T. Jones, who appeared on the part of the Attorney-General, said the evidence must be *viva voce*.

Mr. Justice Mellor said his intention was that the evidence should be *viva voce*, or he should not have directed the Crown to furnish a statement of the facts to be given in evidence before the commission went out. The defendants would have the opportunity of giving evidence on their behalf.

Mr. Le Riche, from the office of Messrs. Gregory, solicitors for Messrs. Laird, remarked that if the commission was abandoned, the venue might be changed by consent, and the case tried at Liverpool in the present assizes.

Mr. T. Jones said he could agree to nothing of the kind. He must beg His Lordship to amend the order.

Mr. Cottrell, who represented the other defendants, the French claimants of the vessel, said the attorneys on the other side had agreed to interrogatories.

His Lordship requested the parties to settle the terms of the order. They retired, but could not agree, and again went before the learned judge. On the part of Messrs. Laird it was insisted that, by the arrangement with the solicitor of the Customs, interrogatories had been agreed upon. It was stated that Messrs. Laird had no notice of the original application for a commission, and had entered a *caveat* against it. As the solicitors had agreed on interrogatories, it was better the order should be drawn up to that effect.

Mr. T. Jones declined to accede to such an arrangement. He had it from the Attorney-General himself that the evidence was to be given *viva voce*.

Mr. Justice Mellor expressed his determination to adhere to his original intention. He never should have made the order on the terms he had if he had supposed interrogatories were to be put to the witnesses.

Mr. Le Riche said the commission might cost some hundreds of pounds, and had interrogatories been directed they should have known the evidence to be given.

His Lordship adhered to his intention, and the parties agreed that the evidence was to be *viva voce*, and that the statement of facts to be given by the Crown should be furnished within five days of the present date, and that the witnesses were to be cross-examined. The Vice-Consul of Constantinople was to be the commissioner, and the Pasha of Egypt or one of his officers to be examined. The evidence to be closed by the 30th of April.

Order accordingly.

THE TUSCALOOSA PRIVATEER.

THE REASONS FOR HER SURRENDER.

From the London Globe, March 16.

The official correspondence respecting this vessel was published this afternoon. In a dispatch dated Nov. 4, addressed to Sir P. Wodehouse, the Duke of Newcastle explains as follows the course which the Government thought to have been followed when the *Tuscaloosa* first came into British waters after becoming a Confederate cruiser:

I think that the allegations of the United States' Consul ought to have been brought to the knowledge of Capt. Semmes while the *Tuscaloosa* was still in British waters, and that he should have been requested to state whether he did or did not admit the facts to be alleged. He should also have been called upon (unless the facts were admitted) to produce the *Tuscaloosa's* papers. If the result of these inquiries had been to prove that the vessel was really an uncondemned prize, brought into British waters in violation of her Majesty's orders made for the purpose of maintaining her neutrality, I consider that the mode of proceeding in such circumstances, most consistent with her Majesty's dignity, and most proper for the vindication of her territorial rights, would have been to prohibit the exercise of any further control over the *Tuscaloosa* by the captors, and to retain the vessel under her Majesty's control and jurisdiction until properly reclaimed by her original owners.

I have, etc., NEWCASTLE.

The reasons of Government for releasing the vessel on its detention the second time it came into British waters are explained as follows, in a dispatch to Sir P. Wodehouse:

Downing-street, Thursday, March, 10, 1864.

Sir: In my dispatch of the 4th inst., I instructed you to restore *Tuscaloosa* to the Lieutenant of the Confederate States who lately commanded her, or, if he should have left the Cape, then to retain her until she could be handed over to some person having authority from Capt. Semmes, of the *Alabama*, or from the Government of the Confederate States, to receive her. I have now to explain that this decision was not founded on any general principle respecting the treatment of prizes captured by the cruisers of either belligerent, but on the peculiar circumstances of the case. The *Tuscaloosa* was allowed to enter the port of Cape Town and to depart, the instructions of the 4th Nov. not having arrived at the Cape before her departure. The Captain of the *Alabama* was thus entitled to assume that he might equally bring her a second time into the same harbor, and it becomes unnecessary to discuss whether, on her return to the Cape, the *Tuscaloosa* still retained the character of a prize, or whether she had lost that character, and had assumed that of an armed tender to the *Alabama*, and whether that new character, if properly established and admitted, would have entitled her to the same privilege of admission which might be accorded to her captor, the *Alabama*. Her Majesty's Government have, therefore, come to the opinion, founded on the special circumstances of this particular case, that the *Tuscaloosa* ought to be released, with a warning, however, to the captain of the *Alabama*, that the ships of war of the belligerents are not to be allowed to bring prizes into British ports, and that it rests with her Majesty's Government to decide to what vessels that character belongs. In conclusion, I desire to assure you that neither in this dispatch nor in that of the 4th November, have I desired in any degree to censure you for the course you have pursued. The questions on which you have been called upon to decide are questions of difficulty, on which doubts may properly have been entertained, and I am by no means surprised that the conclusions to which you were led have not, in all instances, been those which have been adopted on fuller consideration by her Majesty's Government. I am, etc., NEWCASTLE.

ENLISTMENTS IN IRELAND.

John Sullivan, John Moply, Edward Pyburn, Thomas Murphy, Denis Leary and Daniel O'Connell, all young men, were indicted at the Cork Assizes, before Mr. Justice Keogh, on March 14, for that they, being natural-born subjects of the Queen, did, on the 4th November last, at Queenstown, without license from her Majesty, agree to enlist and enter service as sailors on board a vessel called the *Kearsage*, an American ship of war, contrary to the provisions of the Foreign Enlistment Act, &c.

The Attorney-General (with Sir Colman O'Loghlen, Q. C., and Messrs. Barry, Q. C., O'Hea, Waters and Neligan,) appeared as counsel for the Crown. The prisoners were not defended.

The prisoners having been called on, severally pleaded guilty, one of them observing that they did not think they were doing any harm in enlisting.

The Attorney-General briefly addressed the Court, and said: This is the first case in which it has been found possible to prosecute, and the traversers, who may have erred in ignorance of the act, and who have shown a proper feeling in their submission, will, I have no doubt, be dealt with leniently by the Court. But, hereafter, should any effort to evade or defy the law in this respect be made in Ireland, all who have concern with it, and especially any who may be engaged as agents, in inducing the departure of the people, will be without excuse, and receive the heaviest punishment which that law awards.

Judge Keoh—The facts of this case, I may say, have become a matter of public notoriety, and I have had means of knowing what the exact circumstances of the case are to which the prisoners have pleaded guilty. It is, of course, for you, Mr. Attorney-General, to say, as representing the Executive, whether, under the peculiar circumstances of the case, you press for any punishment. It is not for me to take upon myself what is the province of the Executive. If you do not press for any punishment, I shall not feel called upon to pass any sentence. It is entirely a matter of so much importance, and of so much notoriety, that it is, I think, quite enough for the representative of the Crown to say whether you, now press for punishment or not.

The Attorney-General—I should not, my Lord, have presumed to offer an opinion except at the instance of your Lordship, but I think I exercise a sound discretion in stating to the Court that I do not press for punishment. I believe every purpose of this trial and of my presence here will be substantially obtained if the prisoners are bound to appear for judgment when called on. The country will know what the law is, and that it will be stringently enforced.

Judge Keogh—I think the course you have taken also a wise one. The act of Parliament on which the prosecution was grounded is one of the wisest, in my opinion, which remains on our statute-book. Other portions of the act have been repealed, but this has been wisely allowed to stand. It is an act passed in the year 1819, and provides that no natural-born subject shall enlist in any foreign army without the permission of the sovereign of these realms, and if he does so he shall be liable to a heavy fine and heavy imprisonment. It provides that any person who shall, directly or indirectly, aid, or encourage, or assist any subject of this realm to violate that act, shall be heavily punished, by heavy fine and heavy imprisonment. Here we have these young men entering the service of the United States of America—a Power at peace with Great Britain—going on board an armed vessel of that State in the friendly harbor where she was received—at Queenstown, in the grossest violation of all amicable relations which ought to exist between friendly Powers, the subjects of the realm are taken by the officers of that navy. I regret exceedingly, that, instead of trying these young men, who I can well believe were ignorant of the whole of the terms of that act—influenced, perhaps, by a desire for adventure—influenced, perhaps, by a want of employment, which, I regret to say, prevails so much in this country—influenced, perhaps, by a desire to see other realms—therefore I regret that they are before me, and I also regret that those other persons, the guilty persons, who did induce them to violate the act of Parliament are not made amenable. I concur in everything that has been said by the Attorney-General. I trust his warning will be understood by every one in this country, and that many will leave this place with a better opinion of the mildness of British law and justice. I trust those young men will reflect on the lessons they have just heard, and that they and their friends will not be again found violating the law. Allow the prisoners to stand out on their own recognizances to come up when called on.

The prisoners were then all discharged upon their own recognizances in £20, to come up for sentence when called on.

THE PAMPERO CASE.

From the Manchester Examiner, March 19.

The First Division of the Court of Sessions has overruled the objections taken to the indictment in the case of the suspected Confederate steamer *Pampero*, and the case will therefore go before a jury. The trial will commence on the 5th of May.

GENERAL NEWS.

THE LATE MR. THACKERAY.

SALE OF HIS EFFECTS.

(From the Manchester Examiner, March 19.)

The sale of the effects of the late Mr. Thackeray was commenced on Wednesday, by Messrs. Christie and Manson, on the premises, No. 2 Palace-Green, Kensington. Of porcelain, which was first put up, there were eighty-two lots, consisting of Dresden and Sèvres china, some of them remarkable for exquisiteness of design and color. Many of these brought very high prices—for instance, four dinner services realized the aggregate amount of £69 10s.; two Sèvres sauce boats brought £9, and other articles proportionately high. The pictures, water-color drawings, and engravings, were only 25 in number. The first picture put up was by De Troye, painted in commemoration of the Peace of Utrecht. This picture, after considerable competition, was knocked down at £18. A portrait of a lady was sold for £7. An exquisite painting by Boucher, designed as a circular centre-piece for a ceiling, subject "Two Cupids sporting," fetched £26. 10s. A charming little picture, by J. F. Herring (1855,) "A Partridge and Young in a Corn Field," realized £21. An elegant composition by Watteau, entitled "Conversation Champétre," was sold for £10. 5s. A charming painting, by Von Loo, "The Portrait of a Lady," a work of great beauty and exquisite color and finish, after an eager competition, was knocked down at £25 10s. A picture, by J. Leslie, "A Roman Peasant Boy, with a water bottle and dog at his side," fetched £20 10s. "A View on the North Eske," by G. Stanfield (1852), brought £15 15s. "A Sketch Portrait of the late Duke of Wellington," by J. Ward (1830), apparently unfinished, was sold for £8 15s. There were three pictures which attracted some attention, one by Begyn, "An Italian River Scene," with sheep and goats feeding, and a woman and child reposing at the foot of a tree, sold for £8 15s. "A View in the Low Countries," by E. Van der Velde, with an encampment of Spanish troops, general's staff, sold for £10; and one by J. Myiens (1655), "A Girl," and painted in landscape, a beautifully-finished painting, sold for £15 15s. The remaining pictures were not remarkable, viz.: "Kenilworth Castle, with Cattle in a Stream," £4 15s.; "Interior of a Cottage, with Mother and Child," by D. W. Deane, £9 10s.; "A Sea Shore, with Peasant Boy and Girl, with Children—evening scene," by W. Collins, R. A., £21 10s.; "A View of Rotterdam, with a Man-of-war and Yachts under Sail, and Figures about to land from a Boat," by Stoick, £13 10s.; a modern Belgian, "An Interior, with Three Cavaliers and a Female Attendant," un-named, £5 5s.; "A View on the Banks of the Thames," by A. Gilbert, (an exquisite little picture, (£8 15s.; "Portrait of a Gentleman," artist not named, £1 6s. There was a very fine specimen of Cuyp, "A landscape, with peasants and cattle crossing a wooden bridge, and ducks beneath," which went for £4 6s. A picture by W. S. Rose—"The Lodge, Keppington Park, Seven Oaks"—was knocked down at £7 5s. Of water-color drawings there were only three—first, "Colliers and Cobles off Whitby," by C. P. Knight, (1855,) £17; "Near Park Road, Clapham Park," by W. Bennett, (1857,) £10 10s.; "A Girl in a Green Dress and White Veil," by Egerton, £3 3s. The following were the principal articles of silver sold: A beautiful square salver, on feet, with border engraved with scrolls and masks by Hogarth; this fine work was warmly contested, and was knocked down to Mr. Kreisa at £2. 10s. per ounce. A fine old tea kettle, engraved with an eagle, Cupid, scrolls and flowers, on stand, chased with festoons of flowers, and on lion's claw feet, £1. 6s. 6d. per ounce (Smith.) An oval inkstand, with chased claw feet, and engraved open work border; two glasses with silver tops, taper candlestick and extinguisher, inscribed, "To William M. Thackeray, from an Obliged Friend, Nov. 16, 1851," 27s. per ounce (Kreisa.) A fine fluted punch bowl, with waved edge, chased with scroll and foliage, and with lion's-mask handles, inscribed, "From the Publishers of 'Vanity Fair' and 'Pendennis,'" £2. 3s. per ounce (Kreisa.) The sale will close to-day.

Tom Taylor writes from London to the Manchester *Guardian*:

At the Thackeray sale yesterday the prices realized were enormous, particularly for the plate and china. Thackeray had a strong taste for such *bric-a-brac*, and had a habit of dropping in at certain favorite shops and resisting, or oftener yielding, to the temptation of some quaint set of apostle spoons, some good bit of Rococo silver, or some tempting little 'piece' of Marcolini, Dresden or old Sèvres; and now the bargains he thought so reckless often have turned out wonderfully profitable—thanks to the eager rivalry of personal friends anxious to possess some relic for which they knew his love or value, or which was associated with some recollections of his own comically rueful reflections on his own extravagance. In this way his inkstand, a fine representation silver bowl, and a pretty old Queen Anne silver salver were run up yesterday to amounts varying between 40s. and 50s. per ounce. And even dealers might be seen buying at double the prices which Thackeray had given for the things sold within a very short time, and to persons actually in the room. It was said, a few days before the sale, to see the books he had so loved and valued, lying strewn on his library floor, to which they had transferred from the shelves for lotting.

THE LATE MR. SAM COWELL.

From the Manchester Examiner, March 18.

This much-admired comedian and humorous vocalist died at the early age of forty-four, on Friday evening last, at the town of Blandford, in Dorsetshire, where he had been staying for some weeks in the hope of benefiting his health. Mr. Cowell had been suffering from illness for some months, and, thus prevented from fulfilling his usual avocations, his income naturally subsided, and resulted in bankruptcy and utter ruin, which, to the shame of one "graphic" London paper and one "funny" periodical, was made the subject of ludicrous articles and severe castigation. Mr. Cowell was formerly in the company of the Theatre Royal, Edinburgh, where his songs drew crowds nightly to hear him. He was afterward engaged by Mr. Benjamin Webster, at the Adelphi Theatre, London, and subsequently appeared at the Princess's. By his musical ability and correct ear, he was also enabled to take part in grand opera with Mr. Sims Reeves, and other "stars" of the day, at Covent Garden, under the management of Mr. Bunn, and had the honor of appearing before Her Majesty and the Court at Windsor Castle.

Mr. Cowell has been before the public for some years as a singer, giving concerts in the principal towns of England, Scotland, Ireland, the United States and Canada, which were attended by the rank and fashion of each place; his style being entirely free from the merest fraction of vulgarity, and possessing the highest fund of with and humor.

It is an undoubted fact that Mr. Sam. Cowell was the originator of "music halls." The Canterbury Hall, London, having risen by slow degrees to its present eminence by the popularity of the late vocalist, who sang in a small room there, three or four nights during the week, and upon each occasion the apartment was crowded to excess to hear his comic effusions. Mr. Morton then enlarged the hall, and Mr. Cowell was still the "cynosure." Again, from excess of patronage, the proprietor extended his premises till the house became the important Concert Hall it at present remains. The manager is supposed to have realized a fortune, while the promoter, whose name has become a household word, dies obscurely and unheeded. The vast number of similar places of amusement which have sprung into existence by reason of that one success has been amazing; and the name is legion both in town and country of those that have to acknowledge Mr. Sam. Cowell as their benefactor. Add to this, also, the hundreds of artistes employed, and Mr. Sam Cowell may be considered as having commenced a new era in our popular amusements, and a novelty of enjoyment unknown till within the last fifteen or sixteen years. Mr. Cowell's refined nature, however, could not dwell wholly with the thing he had created, and his later years have been occupied by the more dignified promotion of private comic concerts, where his genius and capacity were alike acceptable and where his rich vein of humor met equal, if not greater appreciation. Mr. S. Cowell attempted to recommence his professional career about seven weeks since, but broke down from sheer exhaustion, and ultimately went to Bladford by the invitation of a kind friend for the benefit of his health. Providence, however, decreed otherwise, and on Friday night, March 11, he breathed his last, surrounded by his wife and sorrowing young family, whom he leaves entirely unprovided for, the whole of his life policies to which he has subscribed for 17 years, being entirely swallowed up by his bankruptcy. The Rev. J. R. Quirk, (the new rector) and the Rev. Mr. Stewart, were most kind and attentive to Mr. Cowell during his last hours, and the accomplished vocalist sank to rest comforted and consoled, sensible to his latest breath, "God bless you, safe, safe," being the last words he uttered. His last resting place is the pretty cemetery of Blandford, among the Dorsetshire hills. Mr. Cowell was a member of the Siddons and Kemble families, a nephew of the late Mr. W. Murray, manager of the Theatre Royal, Edinburgh, besides being connected with others eminent in the theatrical profession.

DEATH OF THE KING OF BAVARIA.

The King of Bavaria died on March 10, after receiving the last sacrament prescribed by the Roman Catholic Church. His Majesty had only been ill since the previous day, his complaint being erysipelas on the left breast. The deceased Monarch, Maximilian II., who, besides being King of Bavaria, was Count Palatine of the Rhine, Duke of Bavaria, of Franconia, and of Swabia, was born November 28, 1811. He was the eldest son of King Louis of Bavaria (Charles Louis Auguste) by Theresa Charlotte Louisa Frederica Amelia, daughter of Frederick, Duke of Saxe-Altenburg. King Louis is still alive, throneless, but happy. His Queen died on the 26th of October, 1854. Prince Maximilian was educated at Schelling, and subsequently at Gottingen (1829-31.) The young Prince was made a Major-General in the Bavarian army in 1830, and was nominated a councillor of state in 1836, but he seems to have abstained from any interference in political matters, and in fact to have kept altogether aloof from the affairs of State till 1848, when serious events called him to the throne. King Louis, who is still alive at the age of 77, an accomplished patron of the arts and literature, but a very mistaken sovereign, had incurred much unpopularity in consequence of the intrigues in which his mistress, Lola Montez, had engaged. In the middle of March, 1848, the popular displeasure came to a height; Lola Montez was said to be hidden in a police-office, and all the windows were thereupon broken; the magistrates officially announced, to allay the mob, that "the Countess de Landsfeld" had left Bavaria. The public confidence in King Louis' "good intentions" was said to be restored by his two decrees—one declaring the Countess de Landsfeld unworthy of the rights of Bavarian citizenship, and the other ordering all police magistrates to arrest the Countess forthwith should she ever appear in the Bavarian dominions. On the 2d of March, the King, worried out, resigned his crown in favor of his son, adopting the title of "King Ludwig (Majesty)." He issued an address to his people, declaring his belief that a "new state of feeling had commenced—a state which differed essentially from that embodied in the international code, agreeably to which he had governed for nearly 30 years." He had "administered the public property and the public money as if he had been a Republican officer"—a remark which, considering our recent experience of Republican administrative honesty, would hardly at this time of day seem matter of boasting. King Maximilian, in his address to the people on his accession, said that he "deeply felt his responsibility, ascending, as he did, the throne at an epoch which was mightily convulsed with infinite requirements at home and abroad." Great excitement prevailed at Munich when the abdication of King Louis was known; it was said to be the "result of intrigue," and the burghers had some intention of protesting, and taking the part of King Louis, who had transacted business and given audience to several deputations on the morning of the day at the close of which he announced that he no longer reigned. The new King professed great liberalism—an amnesty for political offences was to be granted—ministers were to be responsible—the press was to be free, and so forth. In 1840 his liberalism collapsed under the pressure of a disturbance in the Palatinate of the Rhine, which resulted in the dissolution of the Diet and the expulsion of certain obnoxious deputies by his Majesty. Still, the King was not, on the whole, a bigot or despot. He opposed the Ultramontanes, and endeavored (1855) in vain to carry a Jewish Relief Bill. He advocated the independence of his country against the menaces of Prussia, but afterwards wanted to make one in a triumvirate, whereof his two big brothers of Prussia and Austria were to form the other two-thirds. The King has taken the greatest interest in the proceedings of the Frankfort Diet in regard to Denmark. It is said that His Majesty's anxiety on behalf of the Fatherland which covets the Naboth's vineyard of the Duchies has prevented him from sleeping for many weeks. It is more pleasant to turn from the King's politics to his literary and social habits, which were such as do "befit a king." Plain and simple in his life, unostentatious, affable and kindly, he and all his family were universally popular in Munich. He walked and drove about freely, and without any show of dignity; rose early, dined early, and went to bed early. Beer (Bavarian) is the popular liquor. Prince Charles once boasted, "I, too, am a brewer," which was a fact. In religion the King was a Roman Catholic, though his wife was of the Reformed religion. He never recognized the Kingdom of Italy, though he apologized to the Emperor of the French for allowing the Austrian troops to pass through Munich. But the chief honor which ought to be paid to the deceased Sovereign, is one that can be paid to very few European Sovereigns indeed. Like his father, King Maximilian was a patron of science and art, and yet not a patron in that sense of the term which in England implies ignorance and wealth on one side, and poverty and cringing on the other. It was this King who attracted to Munich the greatest and noblest intellects of Germany. Liebig was made professor of chemistry; Siebold, professor of physiology, anatomy and zoology at the Munich Institute; and among other great men whom the late King patronized may be named Pfeiffer, Carriere and Giebel. The illustrious Ranke was appointed by the King to preside over a commission ordered to make researches into the history of the country, a commission which has been of immense benefit to historical students. The King of Bavaria married by proxy, at Berlin, Oct. 5, and personally at Munich, Oct. 12, 1842, Her Royal Highness Frederica Frances Augusta Marie Hedwige, daughter of the late Prince Frederic William Charles, uncle of the present King of Prussia. By her he leaves two sons—Louis Otho Frederic William, born Aug. 25, 1845, now King of Bavaria, and Otho William Leopold Adalbert Waldemar, born April 27, 1848. The new King is Colonel and "Proprietaire" of the Second Regiment of Infantry, and his brother is a sub-lieutenant in the (Bavarian) Guards. The brothers and sisters of the late King are numerous. His next brother was Otho, born 1815, elected King of Greece 1832, married to a Princess of Oldenburg.

THE SHEFFIELD CATASTROPHE.

THE QUEEN SUBSCRIBES TO A RELIEF FUND.

Windsor Castle, March 16, 1864.

Sir: I have had the honor of submitting to Her Majesty the Queen your letter, received last night. Her Majesty had already directed me to make inquiry whether any subscription had been commenced for the relief of the sufferers by the fearful accident which has occurred at Sheffield. The Queen has commanded me to inform you it is Her intention to subscribe £200 toward the objects advocated in your letter. Her Majesty has commanded me to add the expression of her deep sympathy for the poor persons thus suddenly overwhelmed with grief, and exposed to suffering of every description, in consequence of the unexpected and dire calamity. As I am not aware of the name of the treasury, I shall be very much obliged to you if you will take the trouble to forward the enclosed check to the proper quarter. I have the honor to be sir, your most obedient and humble servant,

C. B. PHIPPS.

To. J. A. Roebuck, Esq.

THE ILLNESS OF THE POPE.

The *Morning Post's* correspondent at Rome, writing on the 10th ult., says: "Great alarm has really been felt at the Vatican in consequence of the Pope's serious illness, which commenced on Friday last with one of his usual fainting fits, and has confined him to his bed ever since, necessitating the attendance of his medical man, Dr. Viale, every day and during the whole of Monday night. The disease appears to be a fresh attack of erysipelas, accompanied by a derangement of the digestion, brought on by the Pope's obstinate observance of Lent *régime*, to which he insists on conforming more strictly than his health allows in order to give a good example as head of the church. In the presence of what was at first considered immediate danger, much anxiety was experienced by the functionaries surrounding his Holiness with regard to the advisability of their suggesting, as a precautionary measure, the extreme offices of religion. But this crisis having passed fortunately, the Pope's strong constitution again assumed the ascendant, and he has since recovered sufficiently to see some of his ministers at his bed-side, although, in consequence of the accumulation of documents requiring his signature, it was considered advisable yesterday morning for him to allow his name to be affixed by proxy to them. It was necessary for me to notify the exact state of the Pope's health in order that your readers might not be misled by the reports current in Paris and elsewhere, to the effect that his Holiness was no more; reports which have already brought telegraphic dispatches to Rome eagerly inquiring for correct accounts."

INDIA.

Bombay, Monday, Feb. 29.

Shirtings dull; Mule twist 40's dull and declining.

Cotton dull and declining.

Sawginned Dharwa 585 rupees.

Copper Sheathing and Tile dull. Malwa Opium 1350.

Exchange on London 2s. 1⅜d.

Government Securities, 4 ⅌ cents, 93.

Government Securities, 5 ⅌ cents, 103.

Government Securities, 5 ⅌ cents, 111.

Freights to Liverpool for Calcutta 47s. 6d. to 55s.

Calcutta, Saturday, Feb. 27.

Shirtings quiet. Mule Twist 40's dull.

Copper Sheathing advanced 1 anna.

Copper Tile advancing.

The Indigo season has nearly closed. Linseed tending upward. Rice quiet. Jute firm and active.

Exchange on London 2s. 1⅜d.

MISCELLANEOUS.

—The death of Mr. R. A. Dyce, one of the foremost of the royal academicians is announced. He was a native of Scotland, and was born in 1806. After passing through the usual curriculum in the University of Aberdeen, he proceeded, in 1825, to Italy, in various parts of which he devoted himself to the study of art. In 1828 he returned to Scotland, where he obtained his livelihood by portrait painting. In the interval of his business, however, he pursued the higher branches of art, and in 1828 made his first appearance on the walls of the Royal Academy in his picture entitled, "Bacchus Nursed by the Nymphs of Nysa." Between that period and 1838 he exhibited two pictures at the Academy, "The Descent of Venus," and a "Madonna and Child." In 1845 he was elected a Royal Academician, and he was also an honorary academician of the Royal Scottish Academy, of which institution he had been elected an associate in 1835, and member of the Academy of the Fine Arts of Philadelphia. Among his many works may be mentioned as best known, "St. Dunstan separating Edwy and Elgiva," "Titian and Irena da Spilemburgo," "Omnia Vanitas," "The Meeting of Jacob and Rachel," and "Lear in the Storm." Mr. Dyce was an author as well as an artist. In 1844 he published an edition of the *Common Prayer*, with its ancient "Canto-Fermo," accompanied by a disputation on that kind of music and its applicability to English words; and in 1851 a theological pamphlet entitled *Notes on Shepherds and Sheep*, in reply to Mr. Ruskin's *Notes on the Construction of Sheepfolds*. He was an extensive contributor to periodical literature, chiefly on subjects relating to ecclesiastical antiquities; and was the author of pamphlets on the keenly debated subject of the future management of the National Gallery.

—The Birmingham *Post* tells this story: At an inquest held before the Birmingham borough Coroner a few days ago, the following colloquy ensued between the Coroner and a youth, the son of the deceased, who was the most important witness in the case: Coroner: How old are you, my lad? Boy: 14. Coroner: Do you know what an oath is? Boy: Noa. Coroner: Have you ever been to school? Boy: Oncet, but then the teacher wornt theer, and so I comed away. Coroner: Do you know where the wicked people go to? Boy: Noa. Coroner: Do you know where the good people go to? Boy: Noa. Coroner: Do you know where you will go to if you tell lies? Boy: Noa. Coroner: Did you ever hear of God? Boy: Noa. Coroner: Did you ever hear of Heaven? Boy: Well, I think I have heerd of him. The Coroner observed that it was truly lamentable to find such ignorance. He should adjourn the inquiry for a fortnight, and in the meantime he directed his clerk to communicate with a clergyman of the district where the lad resided, and request him to impart to the boy some knowledge of the nature of an oath. The clerk did so, and the answer which he received from the reverend gentleman was that it was a very sad case, he was very sorry, he feared there was a good deal of ignorance in that neighborhood, but he could not interfere as it was out of his parish. The place was about one hundred yards out of the parish of the reverend gentleman. It is satisfactory to know that the lad is now receiving proper instruction.

—Tom Taylor writes to the Manchester *Guardian*: "I see the sale of poor Thackeray's house and effects is advertised for Wednesday the 16th, the private view of the house he took such pleasure and pride in being announced for Saturday next. It should seem to be sacrilege, one would suppose, to the many friends who have partaken of his hearty and genial hospitality under that roof to make a part of the curious crowd on such an occasion. The house is so closely associated with his memory, and reflects so many of his tastes and predilections in literature and art. It stands in the old Court suburb, at the entrance to Palace Gardens, close to the King's Arms, which had been a hostelrie since the days of Steele and Addison, guarding the palace where the first Georges laid out their Dutch gardens and formally planted pleasure grounds. He superintended every part of the designing and furnishing of the house. It is in red brick, with stone dressings, as complete a resuscitation of the best form of a Queen Anne mansion as Esmond is of an autobiography of the same date. The rooms are spacious, handsome, and conveniently disposed; the fire-places, in particular, have great character, and were costly. The furniture was of his own choice—much of it of his own planning. His tables, his chair, the desk at which he used to write in his peculiar fashion, resting it on the arms of the chair in which he sat, his books and pictures, are all so inextricably associated with the man, that they will have the value of relics for all who knew him.

—A Paris letter in the *Independance* of Brussels says: "The Sultan is now having executed in Paris, by the most eminent sculptors, 24 animals—lions, tigers, elks, horses and bulls—destined to ornament the gardens of the splendid palace which is being built at the Sweet Waters. One of the most highly esteemed French merchants at Constantinople has been charged with this delicate mission. I yesterday visited the sculpture studios and saw four lions and two tigers complete. The artists engaged are MM. Rouillard, Esler, Labruyere, Daumas, and Isidore Bonheur. M. Rouillard is charged with the direction of the whole order; M. Daumas executes two horses, and M. Bonheur two bulls. All the animals will be of natural size; 14 of them will be cast in bronze and afterward undergo a bath of gilding, and 10 will be in Carara marble. There is a particularity attached to the production of the elk. Only one animal of the kind exists in France; it belongs to Baron De Rothschild, and it has been therefore necessary to apply to the illustrious banker for permission to visit it. That was graciously granted, and MM. Rouillard and Esler are about to proceed to the Chateau of Ferrieres, where the elk is kept in an inclosed park."

—A letter in the *Salut Public* of Lyons says, the general subject of conversation in our aristocratic salons is the winding up of the affairs of Worms, the celebrated tailor for ladies. You are aware that for one or two Winters past none of our *élégantes* have considered themselves well dressed except by him. It was a complete mania, and the exorbitant prices charged for the article, far from alarming the purchaser, only appeared to add to his vogue. Such a business, as you may well imagine, led to extensive credit, and Worms being obliged to think of his own interests, as well as of the convenience of his customers, has just extricated himself from the affair by the help of a proceeding much practiced in London, but little known in Paris. He suddenly disposed of his establishment and started for England, without leaving his address, and it is his successor who, having purchased all the outstanding debts, is now enforcing the payment of them. Judge of the storms and exclamations which this affair is now causing in numerous boudoirs. It is said that the bill sent in to one charming ambassadress for fancy ball dresses amounts to nearly 100,000 francs.

—Mr. Smith O'Brien has written a letter to the Dublin *Morning News*, declining to preside as chairman at a lecture. "The uproar and strife," he says, "which took place at the Rotunda meeting have brought disgrace on the Nationalists of Ireland." He utterly despairs of any advancement of the cause of the country, when he finds that even in the Irish metropolis men who call themselves patriots demean themselves like a "mob of ruffians," and exult in the disorder they create. Lest, however, his expressions should be considered too strong, he qualifies them thus: "Believing that there are to be found, among the Fenians, many enthusiastic young men who are animated by noble impulses, and who are sincerely desirous to serve Ireland, I earnestly exhort such men, even as I exhorted them in 1858, and at successive intervals, to abandon an organization which has, during the last five years, obstructed all other national movements, and which has brought disgrace upon those who would otherwise have been proud to call themselves 'Nationalists.'"

—A story is going about Paris that is creditable to the Emperor. It is said that riding one day in the streets he nearly rode over a little boy, and pulling up suddenly, and ascertaining that he was not hurt, asked him good-naturedly if he would like to see the Emperor. "No," replied the child, "for my father says he is a scoundrel," (*gredin.*) "Indeed," said the Emperor, "I am sorry to hear that, but I think your father cannot be much of a judge." "Oh yes!" said the boy, "he is a Senator;" upon which one of the Emperor's train asked his name, but was peremptorily interrupted by his master, who declined to ask or hear it, and rode on.

—*Galignani* of March 17, says: "A grand family dinner took place at the Tuileries yesterday evening, on the occasion of the ninth anniversary of the Prince Imperial's birthday. During the afternoon the pupils of the Guard and of the naval school at Brest, who had come to Paris, assembled to the number of 350 in the Galerie de Diane, where they partook of a collation. Their Majesties were present at this fête, which afforded great delight to the youthful guests. A review of the *enfants de troupe*, which was to have taken place yesterday in the court yard of the Tuileries, has been postponed to Sunday. All the theatres were illuminated last evening in honor of the anniversary."

—It is proposed that a theatre of great architectural beauty should be built in Paris for the performance, more especially, of the masterpieces of the English drama, but also, at various periods of the year, of the most effective plays in the German, Italian and Spanish repertory—all, of course, by companies selected from the various countries named. The prospectus asserts that there is a fair prospect in what it terms the "modern Babylon" for the success of such an enterprise, and reckons confidently on ample patronage from the Emperor downward.

—The Duke of Manchester, the Right Hon. William Cowper, M. P., Sir Joseph Paxton, M. P., William Tite, Esq., M. P., Professor Donaldson, President of the Royal Institute of British Architects, A. J. B. Beresford Hope, Esq., and Daniel Maclise, Esq., R. A.—the seven gentlemen who were elected a Shakspere Executive—have all accepted the function entrusted to them by the committee; so the tercentenary will be celebrated after all.

—Mr. Creswick has undertaken a commission from Mr. Gambart to paint six landscapes of scenes in the neighborhood of Straford-on-Avon, which are associated with the life of Shakespeare. These will comprise—1. Charlecote Park; 2. The Forest of Arden; 3. The Church at Stratford-on-Avon; 4. Ann Hathaway's Cottage; 5. The Town, from the river; 6. The same, from the church. These works are to be published in chromo-lithography.

—It is rumored in British trade circles that Mr Henry G. Bohn's publishing business, which, in contemplation of his retiring, has been in the market during the last few weeks, has been purchased by Messrs. Bell & Daldy, and that a portion of Mr. Bohn's valuable stock of rare and curious books, which formed the retail department of his trade, will be sold by auction during the present season.

—The third edition of the *Slang Dictionary*, now in the press, will contain, it is said, fully 3,000 more unauthorized words and colloquial expressions than the preceding edition. In France, however, matters are quite as bad as here. An English gentleman, long resident in Paris, is now engaged compiling a French and English slang dictionary.

—Duval, the name of the hero of Thackeray's last story, was a favorite one with the author. In his articles in *Fraser* a Duval is frequently mentioned; and in his better-known Christmas publication, *Dr. Birch and his Young Friends*, Duval is the pirate of the school, who never has a shilling but what he levies from the other boys.

—Advices from St. Petersburgh state that in the southern provinces of Russia a large extent of country has been "tapped," yielding very fine petroleum. Should the supply prove to be in any degree permanent, and of the quality supposed, the discovery is likely to have an important bearing on the trade of Odessa or of Sebastopol, and to baskthe contemplated construction of a railway to the latter place, which is to be made a free port.

—Another Postage Stamp Magazine is announced for publication on the 15th instant, by a Manchester firm. Its title is to be *Once a Month*—a not very expressive name for a stamp-collector's advertising medium. This makes the tenth publication of a similar character now in circulation in Great Britain.

—The *Scotsman* says the fast paddle-wheel steamer *Dundalk*, the property of the North of Scotland Steam Shipping Company, has been purchased by Messrs. Cunard, Wilson & Co., Liverpool; and it is understood that the purchase has been made for the Government of the Confederate States of America.

—Mr. Elmore proposes to send to the Royal Academy Exhibition this year a picture illustrating Mr. Longfellow's poem "Excelsior," by a single figure, life size, representing the hero of that work ascending the mountain, and clasping the banner to his breast while he looks upward.

—Herr Bosendorff, of Berlin, has just celebrated a 5,000th birthday—that is, the birth of the 5,000th piano-forte he has constructed since he has been in business. His renown is great, and he is heard in every part of Germany—that is, the voice of his pianos speak for him.

—An interesting discovery of early Gaulish hatchets has been made near Gournay. They were placed in three deep pits and covered over with immense quantities of flints, as it is supposed, to preserve them from being taken possession of by some hostile tribe.

—M. Hennin, a celebrated collector of autographs, medals, &c., has left more than 10,000 autographs to the library of the French Institute, among which is a series of interesting letters of Voltaire, written to the father of the above gentleman.

—The opera "The Abbot of St. Gatten," the text of which is taken from a comic poem of the celebrated German poet Burger, has been performed at the Theatre of Breshia, and with great success. The composer is Herr Hertrer.

—Mr. John Leighton has designed a new cover for a pack of playing cards in the fashin of the hour. In the centre of the card is a bust of Shakespeare, and in the compartments of a rich border are illustrations of the Seven Ages of Man.

—Sir John Lawrence, the new Governor-General of India, has recently had a narrow escape whilst in Calcutta. He was taking a morning walk, when he was attacked by a wild buffalo, but was saved by his fleetness as a runner.

—The remains of Sir William Brown were interred at St. James's Cemetery, Liverpool, with a few public manifestations. The day was miserably wet, and the marks of respect intended to be shown were therefore limited.

—Mr. Russell is about to add another volume to his *Diary North and South*, under the title of *Canada: Its Defences and Resources*, which will be published by Messrs Bradbury & Evans during the present month.

—Mr. Frith's picture of the Royal Marriage scene will not, it is understood, be completed in time for the opening of the Royal Academy Exhibition, although the artist is far advanced in the execution of his task.

—The first portion of an abridged translation or digest of Mr. Henry Kingsley's recent novel, *Austin Elliot*, appears in the current number of the *Revue des Deux Mondes*, the contributor being M. E. D. Forgues.

—The *Gazette Musicale* states positively that Signor Rossini's new mass for four soli voices, chorus, is to be performed for the inauguration of the Count Pillet Will's new hotel.

—Sam. Cowell, the well known comedian and comic vocalist, died, a few days since, at Blandford, in Dorset, from consumption. Deceased was 43 years of age, and has left a large family.

—Mr. Thackeray's monument will not be asked for by any public intimation—the subscription book will simply lie on the desk of Messrs. Robarts, who were Mr. Thackeray's bankers.

—Mr. Clement R. Markham, author of *Cuzco and Lima*, and *Travels in Peru*, has published a grammar and dictionary of Quinchua, the ancient language of the Incas.

—A deputation, headed by Mr. Charles Dickens, is to wait on the Dean of Westminster, relative to a statue or bust of Thackeray in Westminster Abbey.

—A history of Louis XVI., with a collection of his writings, and a letter of M. Berryer's by way of preface, is announced as being in the press.

—The Prince of Wales has consented to preside at the anniversary dinner of the Royal Literary Fund, to be held this year in St. James's Hall.

—A cheap reprint of Mr. George Ticknor's *Life of William Hinckling Prescott* is announced by Messrs. Routledge & Warne.

—Miss Waters, daughter of Mr. Joseph Waters, of Sand, Somersetshire, has been appointed head nurse to the young Prince.

—The death of one of the greatest chemists of the day, Dr. Laurentius, a German, is just announced.

—"The Duke de Morny," says the *Entr' Acte*, "recently read to a circle of his intimate friends, an unpublished comedy of his own composition."

—The Ex-Emperor Ferdinand of Austria is very sick, but, for some unknown reasons, the fact is kept from the knowledge of the public.

—A selection of the poetry which has appeared in *Punch* from 1842 to 1860, is about to be published by Messrs. Bradbury & Evans.

—It is stated that the late King of Bavaria has left in MS. a refutation of the Hegelian theories.

Kentucky and the Union.

MEETING AT DANVILLE—IMPORTANT SPEECH BY DR. BRECKINRIDGE.

Correspondence of the Cincinnati Commercial.

Perryville, Boyle County, Ky.,
Saturday, March 26, 1864.

A very significant meeting was held in Danville, on Monday, the 21st inst., in which two of the most distinguished men in Kentucky participated conspicuously, Dr. Robert J. Breckinridge and Hon. Joshua F. Bell. The assembly (it being County Court day) was large, and really represented the aggregate sentiments of Kentucky. Judge Mitchel, a large slaveholder and most worthy citizen, presided. T. P. Young, Esq., a prominent lawyer of the place, explained the object of the meeting to be entirely loyal and proper—in fact, he did not know of any other purpose except to make a renewed expression of the loyalty of Boyle County. Mr. Alex. Sneed, a vehement advocate of Slavery, and fierce opponent of negro enlistment, moved that a committee be appointed to draft and report resolutions, and also suggest the names of suitable persons for delegates to the Louisville Convention of May 25.

At this point the venerable Dr. Breckinridge asked to be heard. Much confusion ensued for a few minutes.

Dr. Breckinridge confessed himself an emancipationist, though a large slaveholder, and could not understand why the people could not exercise an ordinary amount of common sense upon the negro question as well as upon any other. He had two sons in the Union army and two in the rebel army, and he would not have *them* killed for the value of all the slave property in Kentucky. He had been called to Frankfort to consult with Gov. Bramlette about the course to be pursued in reference to the enrollment of slaves here, and after ascertaining that the proper officers were determined to obey, as they were bound to do, the laws passed and the orders issued upon this subject, he had seen the proclamation which had done so much to quiet the public apprehension issued, and *that, too, when the Governor had already prepared a different one.* He was bound, as a gentleman, to support that proclamation, although it did not precisely suit him. It answered, however, a good purpose. It foiled one part of the scheme to bloodily baptize Kentucky into the Southern Confederacy. *This scheme he understood to embrace an emeute of the Kentucky troops in consequence of Wolford's arrest, and a general rising in the State, strengthened by a contemporaneous invasion by a portion of the rebel army.* So far as the defection of Kentucky soldiers and the uprising of the people were concerned, he could say the conspiracy had failed. *The proof of such a conspiracy's existence was overwhelmingly strong.*

The Doctor expressed himself very strongly upon the proposed Chicago Convention, declaring that those who went into it supposing that McClellan would be nominated would be duped. He wouldn't say that there might not be circumstances under which he would feel compelled to vote for McClellan himself, but he did not know now who he was for. There were questions of vast moment to be decided before the Presidential election. If the operations of the Federal army were not crowned with immense success during the Spring and Summer campaigns, *he believed there would be an uprising all over the country—forcible and bloody.* Such an end is hoped for by the leaders of a conspiracy, broadly and deeply laid, and which ramifies minutely throughout every State. We must look well to the men between whom we may have to choose. The interests of Kentucky were his interests. The bones of two generations of his ancestors lay in its soil. He had spent his own life here, and here, too, would his bones soon lie. Why should he now counsel Kentuckians to do anything wrong? What motive could he have? He wanted nothing but to live quietly the balance of his days, and see his country prosperous. His speech had a wonderful effect, and its success shows how much such speeches are needed.

At the close of Dr. Breckinridge's speech, a motion was made to adjourn the meeting for one month, and that a Committee be appointed now to report then. This motion would have undoubtedly prevailed, as Dr. Breckinridge himself favored it as a compromise, had not Hon. Joshua F. Bell made his appearance and procured an adjournment *sine die*, by pouring the oil of his remarkable eloquence upon the political waters. He counseled obedience to law, and unwavering loyalty to the Government. He differed from Dr. Breckinridge in regard to Slavery, but he confessed that Slavery, battle-stricken and marching with armies, was not Slavery in the quiet production of wealth? No man could look upon Slavery as he did a few years ago. One among many of the cheering announcements made by Mr. Bell was that he had just been in the midst of as brave a portion of the people of Kentucky as were to be anywhere found, and had not heard a single man say he would fight against the Government. This certainly is significant of an intense loyalty, when we consider the influences which have so lately been used to seduce and excite.

CITIZEN.

The Disaster at Memphis.

FALL OF A GOVERNMENT BUILDING IN MEMPHIS—SIX PERSONS KILLED.

From the Memphis Argus, March 22.

It is our painful task this morning to chronicle the occurrence of a terrible accident, the like of which has seldom been witnessed in this city, which resulted in the loss of six lives and the permanent injury of two others whose lives may be the result, so terrible are the wounds, contusions and abrasions under which they are suffering.

It appears that about 6½ o'clock on Sunday evening, with barely sufficient warning to enable some of the occupants to get out of the way, the three-storied brick house on the southwest corner of Adams-street and the batture fell in with a dreadful crash, carrying with it a portion of the flooring of three stories of the adjoining Bradley Block, and burying beneath its debris eleven persons, five of whom were afterward rescued or made their escape.

Capt. Wm. M. Ferry, Jr., Depot Commissary, had but a moment before the crash left the building, in search of the master mechanic, to have his judgment as to the stability of the structure, part of which had been used by him for storage purposes, and had just reached the corner of the street when the terrible catastrophe occurred, involving the loss of three white children, a negro man, wife and child. The state of affairs once realized, this officer lost no time in organizing a working party, who, so willingly did they spring to the accomplishment of their task, were in among the yet trembling mass before all the loosened brick and mortar had ceased to fall. This party was gallantly and daringly led by Mr. D. Squares, a cooper in the Government employ, and attached to Capt. Ferry's department, who made himself conspicuous among the willing and hearty workers in search of the unfortunate persons buried beneath the ruins.

In the meantime, while this party was engaged in their humane labor, Capt. Ferry stationed a cordon of sentries from Adams street around to the store formerly occupied by Frank Smith on the levee, who, assisted by the police, managed to keep back the excited crowd who eagerly watched the process of rescue, expressing themselves feelingly and sympathetically as the bodies of the dead or the forms of the wounded were carried to the store of Mr. Geo. Phillips, opposite on Adams street, which had been very kindly opened for that purpose.

Remembering there had been several fires in the building, and fearing a conflagration, Capt. Ferry next sent for steam fire engine No. 1, on Jefferson-street, which was promptly on the ground. The hose was thrown out, a fire built, and all readiness made in case of fire so that the wreck could be entirely flooded with water, but, thank God, no such necessity occurred, though the company nobly stood by the engine in expectancy until daylight on the morning of Monday. Still the men labored at the work of rescue until 10 o'clock, when the three children of Mr. Patrick Mooney, quite dead, were laid in Mr. Philler's store, where a little before his wife and aunt, the formerly dangerously wounded, had been carried.

Mrs. Gallagher, with her little daughter and a negro servant, had a narrow escape, being the first to emerge from the wreck after the grand crash. They were standing near a store immediately upon the happening of the fall of the building, which, it is needless to say, stunned them no little. Upon recovering the shock, the little girl remarked to her mother that they were buried alive. This, however, Mrs. Gallagher corrected by saying that God would protect them; and moving cautiously to the back part of her store, secured a candle which she lighted and almost miraculously conducted her child and servant into the waning light of day.

But three other persons were known to be left in the ruins, and these were a negro man and his wife and child, all of whom were doubtless killed instantaneously. Up to a late hour last night their remains had not been recovered.

To sum up; of the eleven persons remaining in the building when it fell, six were killed—the three children of Mr. Mooney taken out, and the negro man, his wife and child, who are still buried in the mass of rubbish. Two were taken out seriously injured—the wife and aunt of Mr. Mooney; and three were saved—Mrs. Gallagher, her little daughter and negro servant.

The Fall of Vicksburgh.

WHY GEN. PEMBERTON SURRENDERED ON THE FOURTH OF JULY.

We find the following in the Richmond *Examiner*: So far from Vicksburgh having been surrendered on account of a scarcity of supplies, it now appears *officially* that Pemberton had, at the time of the surrender, about 40,000 pounds of pork and bacon, which had been reserved for the subsistence of his troops in the event of his attempting to cut his way out of the city. Also, 51,241 pounds of rice, 5,000 bushels of peas, 112,234 pounds of sugar, 3,240 pounds of soap, 527 pounds of tallow candles, 27 pounds of star candles, and 428,000 pounds of salt. If curiosity insists upon knowing the real cause of the surrender of Vicksburgh, it must satisfy itself as well as it can with the words of Pemberton's own official report. He says:

"Knowing the anxious desire of the Government to relieve Vicksburgh, I felt assured that if within the compass of its power, the siege would be raised; but when forty-seven days and nights had passed with the knowledge I then possessed that no adequate relief was to be expected, I felt that I ought not longer to place in jeopardy the brave men whose lives had been entrusted to my care." So there appears to have been nothing but a general occasion for the surrender of Vicksburgh; that is, as Pemberton expressed it in his note to Grant, "a desire to save the further effusion of blood."

But the most astounding disclosures of the documents referred to in Pemberton's explanation of his selection of the Fourth of July for the day of surrender. The explanation is this: That he is willing to gratify the vanity of the enemy by his dramatic humiliation of the Confederacy, in order to obtain better terms for himself and garrison. A confession so extraordinary needs no comment. Here it is in Pemberton's own words:

"If it should be asked why the Fourth of July was selected as the day for the surrender, the answer is obvious. I believed that upon that day I should obtain better terms. Well aware of the vanity of our foes, I knew they would attach vast importance to entrance on the Fourth of July into the stronghold of the great river, and that, to gratify their national vanity, they would yield then what could not be extorted from them at any other time."

A Patriotic Kentuckian.

ELOQUENT SPEECH BY HON. GREEN CLAY SMITH.

The Cincinnati *Gazette* reports in full the speech delivered at Lexington, Ky., by Hon. Green Clay Smith. The following is the concluding part of the speech:

I went to Congress pledged to vote men and money to sustain the Government. I beat my opponent because he promised to do the same, and did not do it. The enrollment bill came up, enrolling every man between the ages of 20 and 45. The bill was proper, and I determined to vote for it. I wanted to see the military strength of the country brought into the field. If volunteers filled the quotas, the draft would not be necessary. When under discussion in the House, an amendment was offered that every able-bodied man, white or black, of suitable age, should be subject to the draft, there was no question amongst the best lawyers in Congress on the power and right of the Government to conscript men of the proper age. All admitted the right to call into the field every able-bodied man, to save the Government. It was simply a question of policy whether it should be done. I knew the bill would pass. An amendment was offered to give a bounty to loyal masters for every slave who went into the army. When the question was put to me, "Will you vote for it?" I answered "Yes." I voted for it, and so did Anderson. [Cheers.] Randall voted against the amendment, but for the bill on its final passage. The question which now arises, is not the necessity of raising these armies, but the reason for including slaves. Nearly all the able-bodied slaves of Maryland, thousands from Missouri and from our own State had enlisted in the army, and their owners had not the scratch of a pen for them. The Government had a right to enlist them.

In this State, in 1860, there were 200,000 slaves, valued at $70,000,000. In 1862, there was the same number as in 1860, less 447. Is this not a remarkable fact in history, that nearly 200,000 rebels had overran the State at various times, and yet there was a loss of only 447 slaves less in the State! Their valuation in 1862 was $57,000,000. In 1863, probably less than $25,000,000. Able-bodied men are not worth to day over $250 each, and yet every loyal master is offered $300 by the Government for every enlisted slave.

But they say it violates the sacred rights of Slavery to draft the negroes. Show me a single scratch of the pen in the Constitution of Kentucky which prohibits it. You admit Congress is right in going into your house and my house, and taking your son or mine by the draft—in taking the farmer from the plow, the mechanic from the bench—that is just and right, and there is no harm in it. The working man's wife and child may be left without support and care, while he is put to digging trenches or throwing up fortifications, or made a mark for rebel bullets. But the owner of twenty or thirty negroes must not have them subject to the same perils. It is right that the white man should be subject to the hazards of war, you admit. When you say, then, that negroes shall not be, all laws and constitutions are trampled under foot. [Applause.] I have come to believe this Government, is for the benefit of the white people. [Cheers.] I love my son dearer than a negro. I do not prefer to see my son shot than to see a negro shot. If it had not been for your friends, those with whom you sympathize, those in rebellion, this law would never have been necessary. You have created the necessity of enlisting negroes, and if you suffer, it is your own fault. The question is, shall the law be enforced? I answer "yes." ["Yes," came in response from the audience.] Nobody will be hurt by the law. Already on your Southern border thousands have gone into the army whose masters have not the scratch of a pen for them. Anderson says all the young men in the district are in the rebel army. Were the full quota of the District called for it would take 6,000 men to fill it. Nine-tenths of the white men liable to draft cannot pay $300. If half the rebels were to be drafted or furnish negro substitutes, he thinks they would fill a negro regiment at once. But you say it is disgraceful for negroes to serve in our armies. Not according to that high authority with you, the Rebel Government. They used them to build fortifications at Charleston and Vicksburgh, and have put arms in their hands too, by thousands. We think the negroes are as good on our side as on theirs.

If Kentucky fills her quota from negroes, she will have white laborers at home, and the interests of industry will not suffer. But would any Union man take from our armies the 150,000 negroes now in the service, 50,000 at least bearing arms? If so, he must draft from the laboring white population an equal number to fill their places.

Now this state of things exists in consequence of the rebellion. Louisiana and Arkansas are free, with free constitutions and free-State Congressmen. You have no conception of the vast numbers of men who come from those sections of the country to Washington and ask the Government to go on with this work. The majority of the people of this Commonwealth do not propose to resist the action of the Government. They do not seek to do it, for if they do they must meet the consequences. I love Kentucky, as a proud and glorious Commonwealth, but love my whole country more. She stands as a bright star in the galaxy of nations, and must not be plucked out. The time is coming, not only in Kentucky, but in every Southern State, when the dark clouds will pass away, and all be under one Administration, under one Government, under one flag, and you cannot prevent it. The hundreds of thousands who have lost their lives in the struggle have not lost them in vain.

THE PRESIDENCY.

We have arrived again near the period for electing another President. I do not know who will be the nominee of the Baltimore Convention, though I have a pretty good idea who it will be. I intend to go to the Baltimore Convention, and stand by its nominee. Whoever he may be, it is my honest belief he will carry the State of Kentucky. We must crush the rebellion for our own safety. That done, harmony will soon unite us together. We see in the history of the war repeated instances of the speedy fraternization which takes place on the battle-field between our men and the rebels immediately after a victory. The same result will be seen when the rebellion is crushed. For the masses, the speaker would grant an amnesty; for the leaders, none. He had no desire to live with them again. When Grant, Meade, Sherman and Rosecrans have finished their work, then another famous Kentucky General will come in for a share of the work—General *Hemp*. [Cheers.] The punishment of these arch-traitors must be so terrible, that no leaders will ever dare to enter upon the work of rebellion again.

The speaker closed with a happy and touching reference to a nameless grave he had visited at Richmond, Ky., of one of the heroes who fell there, and paid a high compliment to the self-sacrifice of the noble women who have sent their husbands and sons into the field. The Union would be restored, the brave men of the North respected at the South, and the nation purified and redeemed through blood, resume its high rank among the nations of the earth.

The Blockade of Brazos River.

CAPTURE OF BLOCKADE-RUNNERS.

A correspondent of the New-Bedford *Standard* ("H. D. E.") gives the following spirited account of the capture of blockade-runners in Brazos River by the United States steamer *Penobscot*:

"The Brazos River, about forty miles from Galveston, is a fine river when once inside, but with a shoal bar. We have lately made it the scene of one of the most successful exploits in destroying and capturing blockade-runners.

The *Penobscot*, relieved from the Galveston station in the latter part of last month, was ordered to watch the entrance to this river. On our arrival there we saw several schooners inside, protected by a strong battery; but, though we kept vigilant watch night after night, we could discover nothing running.

But at last our patience was rewarded. On the 28th of February, in the early gray of morning, two vessels were discovered endeavoring to get in. We were quickly in chase. The first one we drove on shore and she soon became a hopeless wreck. The other one was further off and became our prize. She was a fine schooner, loaded with powder, arms, medicine, &c. I think her Captain was a down East Yankee, though, of course, claiming to be a 'British subject.' A more miserable, dirty-looking set than her crew I think I never saw. It wouldn't be worth the sacrifice of a good rope to hang them.

Well, we put a prize crew on board and took possession. That night came on a 'norther'—a fresh gale, with rain and fog. The next day the storm still continued, and we lay hid in a dense fog. At noon it suddenly cleared, when, to our surprise, we discovered a fleet of eight vessels underway and coming over the Brazos Bar. At the same time they discovered us. But four of them had come too far to go back.

The men had just gone to dinner, but they came tumbling up the hatchway, and the capstan ran around as it never went before. We were quickly underway, and the chase began. In less time than I can write it, we were at the river bar, and two schooners with full loads of cotton, driven on the sands and dashed by the breakers, became shattered wrecks. The long guns of the rebel batteries poured forth a storm of fire. Rifle shells whistled above the gale, and round shot came plunging from wave to wave. But the *Penobscot* has a charm that never deserts her. Hurling defiance, our 11-inch thunders back. We watch the huge shell as it flies through the air, and almost feel like kissing the old gun as we see its missile burst in the fort. The 'Parrott' sends its compliments, too. But we cannot stop to fight, and so while the rebels chafe with impotent rage, we speed on for the doomed vessels.

A shell brings the nearest one to, and while a prize crew takes charge of her we steer for the other, the only remaining one that got outside. The tenth shell stops her, and we soon have her in tow. We let them lie off the river with us that night for the rebs to look at, and the next day all three prizes started for New-Orleans. They are all tied up here now. Ensign Miller (a New-Bedford boy) and your correspondent had the pleasure of bringing them down. They are all fine vessels. One had a cargo of powder, arms, &c., another had 100 bales of cotton worth about $40,090, and $13,000 in Confederate notes, and the other had a cargo of 140 bales of cotton, worth about $60,000, $3,000 in gold coin, and about $40,000 in gold watches, diamonds, &c. On the whole quite a good day's work for one gunboat. The rebel captains have already condemned their vessels by written depositions, and they don't steal half here as they do in New-York."

Proposition of the Rebels to Burn New-York.

The Richmond *Whig*, discussing various plans for annoying the Yankees, suggests that it would be a good thing to burn their principal cities:

"We may not, it is true, be able to send a raiding party to dash into Philadelphia or New-York to do the work; nor have we artillery that will carry Greek fire far enough to reach them—but we have that which will go further than horsemen can ride, and will penetrate what the mightiest artillery would make no impression on—we have money. *A million of dollars would lay in ashes New-York, Boston, Philadelphia, Chicago, Pittsburgh, Washington and all their chief cities, and the men to do the business may be picked up by the hundred in the streets of those very cities.* If it should be thought unsafe to use them, there are daring men in Canada, of Morgan's and other commands, who have escaped from Yankee dungeons, and who would rejoice at an opportunity of doing something that would make all Yankeedom howl with anguish and consternation.

That what we are saying may be given a still more practical turn, we will add that we know and have talked with a man—a well-known officer in the army, and every way competent and fit—who is ready and anxious at once to proceed to Canada on this business. He knows the risks he will encounter, but he is sure of the results that will be achieved.

We have addressed ourselves to the authorities of the Government, because we feel not a shadow of a doubt that this mode of warfare would, under the circumstances, be justifiable, legitimate and right. But should they reject the plan, as we suppose they would, then we wish to *remind the public that the scheme can as well be executed by private enterprise as by the direction or connivance of the authorities.* Richmond, for whom such a fate was designed—Charleston every day witnessing the disposition of the enemy in this regard, and hourly experiencing the hazard of having their purposes achieved—could easily raise the money needed for the accomplishment of the design. Money will supply the men, and they, properly organized and directed, would easily and certainly do the work."

Gen. Rosecrans on the Metropolitan Record.

Headquarters, Department of the Missouri,
St. Louis, Mo., March 26, 1864.

Special Orders No. 84.—6. * * The attention of the General Commanding has been called to various articles of an incendiary, disloyal and traitorous character, in a newspaper entitled the *Metropolitan Record*, without ecclesiastical sanction called a "Catholic family newspaper," published in New-York, March 26, 1864. The articles on "Conscription," the "Raid upon Richmond," "Clouds in the West," and the "Address of the Legislature of Virginia," contain enough to satisfy the General Commanding that the reasonable freedom, nor even license, of the press, suffice for the traitorous utterances of these articles. They are a libel on the Catholics, who as a body are loyal and national; no man having a drop of Catholic charity or patriotism in his heart could have written them, expressing, as they do, hatred for the nation's efforts to resist its own dissolution, and friendship for those who are trying to destroy the great free Government under which so many have found an asylum from oppression in other lands.

The Provost-Marshal-General will cause to be seized all numbers of the *Metropolitan Record* containing those articles, and venders of them, if found guilty of having sold or distributed them, knowing their traitorous contents, will be punished.

To protect the innocent from imposition, a circulation of this paper is prohibited in this Department until further orders.

By command of Maj.-Gen. Rosecrans.

C. D. GREENE, Assistant Adjutant-General.

MISCELLANEOUS.

—Surgeon A. W. Kelly, Health Officer of Vicksburgh, makes a novel report of the sanitary condition to his chief. Under date of March 16, he writes: "A very cozy house on Pine-street was found to be occupied by a widow lady, three daughters, and seven handsome little pigs. The compatibility of feeling between the families was surprisingly good. I don't know that they all ate from the same platter, yet they shared the same room. In anticipation of a quarrel between them, I politely suggested the propriety of an immediate separation. The mother sternly refused to shed a tear at the parting, but furiously ripped open a bed-tick and threw the feathers all over me, and but for the opportune assistance of her daughters, who seemed to appreciate my official capacity, and the realities of the occasion, the scene might have been greatly aggravated. Thirty-two carcasses of mules and horses have been buried, and the bodies of nine deceased contrabands. Fourteen sewers opened and rebuilt. One hundred and twenty loads of filth removed from the streets and alleys. Dispersed the inmates of one house of ill-repute. Sent to contraband encampment ninety-five idle or illegitimately employed negroes. Vaccinated one hundred and thirty soldiers, and eighteen citizens. Sent to pest hospital twenty-nine cases of small-pox, which is only about one-third the number for the fifteen days ending February 29."

—A novel salvage case is now pending in one of the courts of Mobile. Not long ago the steamer *Denbigh*, in attempting during a foggy night to run the blockade, grounded on the outer beach, near Fort Morgan. The blockading fleet opened fire upon her, but she was not boarded by men from the gunboats. The Mobile *Register* says that the cotton was mostly saved on the beach; but the ship "disappeared." The *Denbigh* was the first ship that went to Mobile under the Cotton Loan policy. She was bought by parties in Europe (one of her largest owners being a former Mobile merchant,) who had loaned money to the South, and her inward cargo consisted mainly of military stores, while her outward cargo was bought with cotton bonds in Europe. The ship fell into distress under the eyes of the commandant at Fort Morgan, and Major Gee, commanding part of the garrison, and others, have libeled her for salvage to the amount of $300,000.

—A perfect model of the building at Newburgh which Washington used as his headquarters, is to be exhibited at the Sanitary Fair in this City. It is 28 inches in length, 23 in width, and 16 inches in height, being one-half inch to the foot, and is made of the same kind of material as the original, and corresponds in every respect with it. It contains the same number of stones, corresponding in shape, kind and color—the same number of layers, exhibiting all their irregularities in mortar and plastering work. The doors and windows are in perfect keeping with the original. The interior is partitioned off, exhibiting the different apartments and rooms in perfection. The old fire-place, with its smoky back and huge chimney, the room with its seven doors, the antique furniture, the painting, in fact, the whole appearance and structure, is a *fac simile* of the building as it was when occupied by the Father of his Country.

—An act passed the Maine Legislature at its recent session, providing means for the defence of the northeastern frontier. This act grants to the European and North American Railroad Company the timber on ten townships of land, all the claims of the State against the United States up to 1860, and, in case Massachusetts will surrender the claim, held jointly with Maine against the General Government, and assign to the company the balance due her for public lands bought of her by the State in 1853, all the State lands on the Aroostook and St. John, the proceeds to go into the State Treasury, and be paid out to the company after they shall complete the road to Lincoln, in the proportion of $10,000 for every mile completed beyond that point. All the lands in Piscataquis County are set apart for the construction of a branch line to the Brownville slate quarries and Katahdin iron works.

—Despatches from Maj. Brown, at Abercrombie, to Gen. Sibley, have just been received. Wa-su-ki-ye, (son of "Burning Earth," who was the principal soldier of the Sissetons, until his death in 1862,) had accepted the terms of peace offered by the Government, and had come to Fort Abercrombie. He states that the Sissetons are desirous to terminate hostilities, and that the Yanktons also express a wish for the restoration of friendly relations with the Government, on condition that steamers do not ascend the Missouri beyond a given point, and white men keep away from their country. Such propositions are, of course, preposterous and absurd, and will never be acceded to.

—Fifty German recruits arrived at Portland, en route to Boston, a few days since by the steamer *America*. They came from Hamburg, and had been enlisted to fill the quota of Ward Nine in Boston, but some of the Portland recruiting agents got hold of them and induced about twenty to remain there. Mayor McClellan, of Portland, repudiates the course of the agents, but only sixteen of the men could be induced to go to Boston. It is stated that some fifteen hundred Germans have been engaged to enlist, and that every steamer from Liverpool to Portland would bring a portion of them.

—A distinguished American residing in Europe writes as follows to a friend in Washington: "In Europe the Americans are almost unanimous for Mr. Lincoln for a second term. He has done so well—been so honest and faithful, that it would not be expedient to drop him now. It would, I think, have a bad effect upon American securities, of which so many millions are being sent here. It is a fault of our system that we change officers so often; and when one has been in Europe he cannot but see it in this light. * * * * * * The Emancipation Proclamation disarmed all opposition in Europe. It was astonishing what influence it had, and what friends it made for us."

—An army correspondent, writing from Knoxville, says: "I listened a few days since to butternut clad individual, who having succeeded in making good his escape, expatiated eloquently on the rigidness with which the conscription was enforced south of the Tennessee River. His response to a question propounded by a citizen ran somewhat in this wise: 'Do they conscript close over the river?' '—, stranger, I should think they did! *They take every man who hasn't been dead over two days!*' If this is correct, the Confederacy has at least a ghost of a chance left."

—A Washington dispatch to the Springfield *Republican* says that in consequence of the pressing need of seamen for the navy, orders were issued on Monday to disband over a thousand negroes recently enlisted in Maryland, and to transfer them immediately to the navy, Secretary Welles having consented to accept them in default of able or ordinary seamen, for whose transfer the Enrollment Act provides. Twenty-five vessels are now waiting for crews.

—The Grand List of Norwich, Connecticut, shows the total value of property to be $15,169,247. There are in the town, 1891 dwelling houses, 270 stores, 101 manufactories, 704 horses, 1,246 cattle, 448 carriages, 559 time-keepers, valued at $21,650; 2,058 polls. The people of Norwich own $949,456 worth of bank stock, and insurance stock to the amount of $289,639.

—The steamer *S. R. Spaulding*, during the thirty months that she has been employed in the United States transport service, has entered ports and places between Boston and New-Orleans 202 times, and has passed Cape Hatteras 107 times; has run 5,500 miles, made 4,565,881 revolutions of the engine, and burned 6,113 tons of coal.

—The Worcester *Spy* states that the town of Webster, Mass., received a large accession to its numbers on March 26, in the persons of nearly two hundred English immigrants. They were procured by an agent of Nelson Slater, who has found great trouble in obtaining operatives for the extensive mills under his charge.

—Recently the gifts to Yale College have reached the munificent sum of $490,000, viz: Ellsworth bequest, $90,000; Joseph E. Sheffield, $100,000; State of Connecticut, $100,000; J. S. Bates, $85,000; S. B. Chittenden, $80,000; A. R. Street, $35,000; unknown, $90,000—making in the aggregate, $490,000.

—The rush for lands in the Lake Superior country, which are supposed to contain minerals, is unexampled. The entries for February amount to upwards of 26,000 acres, including cash and warrant locations. The proceeds of cash sales during the time foot up $21,305 89.

—The rebel sympathizers along the Tennessee have lately resorted to a new dodge to disable the river steamers in Government employ. They drill logs of wood and charge them with powder, in the expectation that the explosion will disable the boilers or engines.

—At Knoxville our Government is now issuing 1,000 rations daily to indigent citizens. They are offered free transportation, and are required to leave for the North within fourteen days, or cease to demand rations. There are now in store there large quantities of rations in excess of demand.

—On the night of the 22d inst. twelve rebel prisoners made their escape from White Oak prison, Camp Douglas, near Chicago, and have not yet been retaken. They burrowed their way out. There were twenty-five rebels in the prison at the time, and why they did not all escape is a mystery.

—The Lake City correspondent of the Savannah *Republican*, writing regarding the disastrous battle at Olustee, Fla., says:

"Among the prisoners is Maj. Bogle, of the First North Carolina negro regiment. He was wounded in the leg. At first it was difficult to get our ladies to attend him, but humanity prevailed, and he has no cause to complain of his treatment. He is from Boston, and came out to Newbern as a Lieutenant of a company of the Seventeenth Massachusetts Regiment. He is highly educated, intelligent and good looking, and deplores his condition, and seems mortified in his present position. Among the prisoners are several officers of intelligence and refinement, and nearly all express regrets at the war."

—The Provost-Marshal and President of the Board of Enrollment in Kentucky, G. W. Womack, has felt compelled to issue an order warning those who are engaged in exciting alarm among the negroes regarding the enrollment that they must stop their nefarious practices.

—A gentleman in San Francisco writes: "We have daily morning and evening telegrams of all the war news up to the hour of going to press. The *Evening Bulletin*, issued at 5 P. M., contains news from your side up to 8 P. M., same day!"

—All reports to the contrary notwithstanding, there is little doubt that the maple sugar crop of 1864 will vastly exceed that made in previous years. In all probability, the amount will reach 25,000,000 pounds, worth, at the low estimate of fifteen cents per pound, $3,750,000.

—A large number of the workingmen on the Pacific Railroad, eastern division, on New-Year's day, pledged themselves that, for every profane word uttered during the year 1864, they would pay one dollar for the benefit of the Soldier's Aid Fund.

—The Third New-Jersey Hussars, Col. Morrison, were expected to leave Trenton on March 29 for Washington, marching the whole distance. It is understood that they will be employed in provost-guard duty at Washington.

—Bishop Timon, of Buffalo, announces officially in his organ, the *Western New-York Catholic*, that the "Fenian Brothers" cannot march in procession with Catholic Societies, nor take part in Catholic rites and holy sacrifices.

—Secretary Chase has directed Surveyor Gallagher, at Louisville, not to lay a four per cent. tax on newspapers sent south of the Kentucky line, as he had been doing on the ground that they were merchandise.

—The Natchez *Courier*, of the 18th, chronicles the death of Dr. Chas. H. Stone, an eminent citizen of that city.

—The iron-clad *Tonawanda*, in course of construction at Philadelphia, has been placed upon the sectional dock to be coppered.

—A letter from Knoxville states that supplies of all kinds now reach that point freely by rail and steamer, and enough rations are on hand for a three-months' siege.

—The large depot buildings of the Southern Railroad, at Vicksburgh, were destroyed by fire on the 16th ult.

—The St. Andrew's Society, of Albany, had a booth in the fair just held in that city, and collected $4,200.

—A Government warehouse and commissary building, 1,000 feet long and 120 feet high, is building on the line of the Franklin Railroad at Nashville.

—A Florida correspondent of a Charleston paper says that in the recent battle "the Yankee darkies fought like devils."

—All the negro troops rendezvousing at Indianapolis are attached to Burnside's command.

—On the 16th inst., no less than 1,600 bales of cotton arrived at Cairo bound up the river.

MONETARY AFFAIRS.

Sales at the Stock Exchange....April 2, 1864.

$7,500	U. S. 6s. '67	120
10,000	do	120¼
6,000	U. S. 6s, '81 Reg.	114
10,000	do	114¼
5,000	U. S. 6s. '81.. Co.	113⅝
10,000	do	113⅝
2,000	do......Ind.	111
2,800	U. S. 6s. 5-20s. C.	110½
60,000	do	110¼
2,000	U. S. 5s, '65. C.	150
500	Treas. N. 7 3-10 Oct.&Ap.ex-in.	111
5,000	do. Feb. & Aug.	112
94,000	U. S. 6s. 1-yr. C.	99¾
2,000	Ten. St. 6s, '90	61⅞
1,600	Virginia St. 6s.	50
5,000	N. C. State 6s	58
10,000	Mo. State 6s.	73¼
8,000	do	73⅜
1,000	M. 6s iss. to H. & St. J. R.	92
3,000	do	93
19,000	Mo. 6s. issued to Pac. R.	76
2,000	Cal. State 7s	134
75,000	O. & Miss. C.	67
10,000	do	67¼
140,000	do	67⅜
5,000	do......b30	68⅛
30,000	do......b10	67⅜
30,000	do	67½
20,000	do......b5	67⅜
11,000	N. Y. C. 6s	109¼
2,000	Er. 2d M. Bs. '79.	118⅛
500	Hud. R. 1st M.	112
1,000	Har. R. 2d M.	110
2,000	Mich. So. S. F. B.	114
5,000	A. & T. H. In. B.	82
5,000	C. & N. W. 1st M.	95¾
2,000	P., Ft. W. & C. 1st	113⅝
2,000	P., Ft. W. & Ch. 2d	111¾
10,000	M. & Mo. L. G.	79⅛
25,000	do	79
10,000	do......b30	79½
6,500	C. & N. W. In. B	102
10,000	Amer. Gold	166⅛
1,650	do	166⅛
125	Phœnix Bank	110
52	Ocean Bank	100
30	Hanover Bank	105
300	Canton Co.	71⅝
100	do	72
100	do......s10	72½
100	do......b15	73
100	do......b30	73½
21	Del. & Hud. C. Co.	235
150	do	235½
150	do	236
100	Central Coal Co.	90½
800	do	90
800	Cum. Coal Pr.	85
50	do	84½
100	do......b30	84⅛
200	do	84
100	Amer. Coal Co.	79
500	Quick. M. Co.	87
200	do	87
200	do	86½
300	do	86⅜
100	do	86
25	do	85½
50	Cen. Am. Tr. Co.	49
200	Wy. V. C. Co.	102
100	Copake Iron M.	16¾
600	do......b30	16½
500	Q. H. G. M. Co.	30
400	do	29¾
500	do	29½
500	do......s10	29¼
125	Briggs Gold Co.	126
150	Cen. M. Co., Col.	15
1000	do	15½
100	do	15¾
500	Mariposa M. Co.	41
200	do	41½
200	Atl. & Pac. M. Co.	41
50	do	40½
100	Lehigh & Susq. C.	19¾
200	do	20
500	Canada Cop. Co.	10¾
100	do	10½
100	do	10¼
200	do	10⅞

500	Gregory Gold	30
250	International Coal	112¾
50	Pacific M. S. Co.	230½
50	do	231
100	N. Y. Cen.	143⅛
200	do......b15	143⅛
100	do......b30	143⅜
4000	do	143¼
300	do	143½
20	Erie R.	124¼
600	do	124⅜
100	do	124⅜
100	do......b30	125
200	do......b10	124¾
100	Erie Railway P.	113⅝
100	do	113⅛
300	do	113⅜
200	do	113¼
100	Hudson R. R......c	162½
300	do	162
200	do......b10	162¾
300	do	162¾
200	Harlem R......s60	135
500	do	137
100	do......s15	136⅜
400	do	137⅜
100	Nor. & Wor. R.	102
100	Long Island R.	100
100	Reading R.	156
300	do......b10	156
100	do......b15	156⅜
800	do	157
100	do......s10	157
500	do	156¾
200	do......b10	157
100	do......b15	157
50	Mich. Cen. R.	149⅝
300	do	149½
100	do	150
3000	M. So. & N. I. R.	118
100	do......b30	118⅞
600	do......b10	118⅜
3000	do	117¾
200	M. S. & N. I. G. S.	149
100	do	149¼
200	A. & T. H. R. Pref.	99
300	Ill. C. Full Stock.	135
100	do	135⅜
100	do	136
900	Ill. C. R. Scp.	148⅜
200	do	148⅛
50	do......b30	148⅜
10,000	Ill. C. Can. B. S.	131
200	Clev. & Pitts. R.	126⅜
300	do	126⅛
100	do	126¼
400	Gal. & Chi. R.	125⅞
100	do	126
50	do	126½
200	Cleve. & Tol. R.	149½
300	do	149½
300	do......b10	150
500	Chi. & R. I. R.	122¼
400	do	122½
800	do	122⅞
700	Chi., Bur. & Q. R.	145¼
75	do	145
150	M. & P. du C. R.	87⅛
200	M. & P. du C. 2d Pr.	93
600	P., F. W. & C.	145
300	do	144¾
400	do......s60	139
100	do......b15	145
300	do......b15	145¼
100	do......s10	145⅝
100	Alt. & T. H......s60	85½
300	Chi. & N. W. R.	67
100	do	67¼
400	do	67½
100	do......b10	67⅜
100	Chi. & Alt. R.	99
100	do	99⅛
100	do	99⅜
100	Mar. & Cin. 1st Pr.	83
100	do	84
100	Mar. & Cin. 2d Pr.	63
25	do	62
100	Han. & St. J. R.	63
100	do	53⅝
500	H. and St. J. R. Pr.	70
200	Miss. and Mo. R.	61

SECOND BOARD.

$20,000	U. S. 6s, 5-20s, C.	110¾
20,000	Ohio & Miss. C. b30	68
10,000	do	67¾
300	Canton Co.	72¼
100	do	72½
300	Quick. M. Co.	87½
100	do	88
150	Pacific M. S. S. C.	231
500	N. Y. Cen. R.	143⅞
100	do......s30	143⅝
100	do......b3	144
500	Erie R.	124¾
200	Erie R. Pr.	113⅞
100	do	113
100	do	112½
200	do	112⅜
300	do	112¼
550	do	112⅛
100	Hud. R. R.	162½
300	do	162⅜
100	do	162¾
100	do......s10	162½
100	do......b10	163
300	Harlem R.	138
100	do	138½
200	do	139
400	do......s60	137
100	do......s10	137⅝
400	do......b10	139⅛

500	P., Ft. W. & Chi.	145⅜
200	Reading R.	156¾
1200	do	157
100	do	157⅛
600	do......b30	158⅛
200	Mich. Cen. R.	149⅝
500	do	150
100	do......b30	150⅛
100	M. S. & N. I. R.	118
1000	do	117⅞
300	M. S. & N. I. R. G.	149½
100	Ill. Cen. R. S.	148⅜
500	Clev. & Pitts. R.	126⅛
100	do	126⅜
300	Gal. & Chic. R.	126
200	Cleve. & Tol. R.	149½
100	do	150
100	Chi. & R. I. R.	123⅛
100	do	123⅜
200	do	123⅝
100	do	124
16	Mil. & P. Du C. R.	84
300	Tol. & Wab. R.	68
50	Alt. & T. H. R.	88
100	Alt. & T. H. Pr.	99⅛
100	Chic. & N. W. R.	67⅜
200	do	67⅜

PUBLIC BOARD—1 P. M.

$10,000	Am. Gold......s3	166
100	N. Y. Cen. R. bnw	143⅝
100	do	143⅝
100	do......s3	143⅜
200	do	143⅛
200	Erie R.	124½
100	do	124⅛
300	Erie R. Pr.	112⅞
100	do	112¾
100	do	112⅜
200	do	112⅛
500	Hud. R. R. ex-d.	162⅞
200	do	162½
200	do......b3	162⅝
400	Harlem R......s60	134
200	do......s60	136
200	do......s3	138
300	do	138
800	do......s60	137
100	do	138¼
100	Reading R......b3	157½
1500	do	157¾
100	do	157⅜
500	Mich. Cen. R.	149⅜
100	M. S. & N. I. R.	118½
500	do	118⅜
600	do	118½
300	do	118⅝
500	do	118
300	do......b10	118⅜
1100	do	117⅝
200	do	117⅝
200	do	117¼
100	do	117⅜
100	M. So. & N. I. G. S.	149⅜
100	Ill. Cen. R......b4	148⅜
100	do......c	147⅞
50	do......c	148

200	Cleve. & Pitts R......c	126⅛
400	do......b3	126⅞
300	do	126⅛
200	Gal. & Chi. R.	126
200	do	126⅛
1000	Cleve. & Tol. R. s30	149⅜
100	Cinc. & R. I. ex-d.	122⅝
50	P., F. W. & Chi.	144⅜
100	Chi., Bur. & Q. R.	145⅜
200	do	145⅛
300	Chi. & Alt R.	99⅛
200	T. H. & A. R. Pr. b10	100
300	do......b15	100
10,000	O. & Miss. C.	66⅞
100	Pacific M. S Co.. b3	232
$10,000	Miss. & M. L. G Bs......b10	80
1000	Canton Co......s30	72
100	do	73⅜
100	Cumb. Coal Co......b3	84
1000	do	84⅛
100	Central Coal	90
100	do	90½
200	Quicksil. M. Co.	87
100	do......bnw	87
100	do	86⅝
200	Qtz. Hill G. M.	29
100	do	29
100	do......b10	29¼
200	Cen. Colorado.	16
100	do	16⅛
100	do	16¼
300	Rut. Marble Co.	16
100	Mar. Min. Co.	41
225	Gold M. Co. Colr'do	2¼
300	N. Y. & Passaic Cop.	3⅛

PUBLIC BOARD—3½ P. M.

600	N. Y. C. R.	144
100	do	144½
100	do......b3	144⅛
100	do......b5	144¼
1000	Erie R.	124⅞
500	do......b5	124⅞
200	do	124⅝
100	do......b3	125
200	do......b5	125
300	do	125
600	Erie Pr.	112¾
100	do......b3	112⅞
200	Hud. R. R. ex-d.	163⅛
500	do	163⅜
400	do......b3	164
800	do	164
200	Reading R.	160
200	do	160¼
1000	do	161
200	do......b3	161
200	do	162
800	do	161⅝
200	do	161⅞
100	Mich. Cen. R......s3	150⅛
200	do	150⅛
1400	M. S. & N. I. R.	118
500	do......s4m	112
200	do	118⅛
200	do	118⅛
1000	do......b3	118⅛
200	Ill. Cen. R.	148⅜
100	do......b3	148⅛
500	do	148⅛
100	do......b5	148⅜
100	do	148⅞
300	do	149
100	do......b3	149
300	Clev. & Pitts. R.	127
500	do......b30	128
100	Gal. & Chic. R.	126⅛
200	Cle. & Tol. R.	149⅝
200	Chi. & R. I. R. ex-d.	123⅛
300	do	123⅞

200	Gold M. Co. Colr. b3	14
500	N. Y. & Pas. Cop. s10	3⅜
300	do	3⅛
100	do......b3	3⅛
200	Chic. & N. W. R.	67⅜
100	do......b3	67⅛
100	Pitts., Ft. W. & C.	145½
100	do	145⅜
700	do	145⅛
400	do	145⅛
50	Mil. & Pr. du Ch.	87
100	Chi. & Alton R.	99⅛
30,000	Ohio & Miss C.	66⅞
15,000	do	67
20,000	do	67⅛
100	Mar. & Cin. 1st P.	85
1000	do	85⅛
500	Canton Co.	73
500	do......b30	73⅛
200	do......b10	73⅛
100	do......b10	74
100	Cumb. Coal	84
350	Quicks. M. C.	88⅜
300	do	88⅛
100	do	88
100	do	87⅞
100	do......b3	88
100	do	87⅜
100	do	87¼
550	Q'tz. Hill G. M. Co.	29⅞
100	do	30
100	do......b10	31
200	Mar. Min. Co.	41
200	do	40⅞
100	do	40½
100	do	40
100	do......b5	40
100	do	39⅞
200	Cen. Colorado	16⅛
300	do	16⅜
100	do	16⅛
500	Marl'd Min. Co.	2⅜
100	Cop'k Iron M.	16⅜

SATURDAY, April 2—P. M.

The Customs demand for gold was supplied from the Treasury office to-day at 166 per cent. The demand was not half so active as yesterday at 165 per cent. The sales amount only to $158,000. There was no Export demand in the open market, and the Speculative movement in the Gold Room was at 166⅛@166¼ per cent. The market leaves off quiet. Bills on London, after the sailing of the steamer, were about nominal. The next mail will go by the *China*, Cunarder, hence on Wednesday next. The shipments of specie to-day amounted to only $29,220, making, for the week, $168,912, in miscellaneous gold and silver coin. The market for money is 7 per cent. to most of the Stock Exchange borrowers. There was some activity early in the day, but at the close we heard no complaint of the supply at the going rate. Some intimations were thrown out that one or more of the William and Wall-street banks, holding brokers' accounts, are disposed to curtail the present vast volume of their business in the way of daily deposits and certifications. This they will probably do by asking their Stock Exchange dealers to divide their accounts, so as to reduce the labor and responsibility of conducting them.

The additional Gold payments out of the Sub-Treasury to-day on the April Interest on 7.30 ℔ Cents amount to $300,000. The Specie balances in the New-York Office this afternoon amount to $26,486,549.

The daily receipts of Cotton from the South-west this week aggregate 6,843 bales.

The Stock Exchange was somewhat tame this forenoon, whether from the apprehension of increased activity in the Money Market or from the influence of the very disagreeable weather, was not so manifest. At the Second Board, however, Hudson, Harlem, Michigan Central, Reading and Chicago & Rock Island improved, and the Railway list was generally firmer at the close. The new mining companies were generally up to-day, and we note an additional advance on Central Gold of Colorado; Atlantic & Pacific Silver Co.; Gregory Gold; Gregory Consolidated; International Coal, &c.

There is a further rise in the Government Stocks, the Loan of 1881 selling up to 114¼ ℔ cent. The 5-20s are 110½ in demand, and the offerings moderate.

At 4 o'clock the following prices were made in comparison with Friday same hour. The speculators in the Gold Room attempted to make higher figures for Monday morning to control the Treasury price for Customs. But we have reason to know that by the late Washington mail, to-day, the discretionary authority to the Assistant Treasurer on this point has been materially enlarged by the Secretary of the Treasury. The Railways continued to strengthen after the Second Board sales, and there was a rise of 1 ℔ cent. on Erie, and 3½@4 ℔ cent. on Reading.

	Fri.	Sat.		Fri.	Sat.
Gold Coin	166⅜	166⅜	Mich. Central	150	150¾
U. S. 6s, 1881	113⅝	114¼	Mich Southern	121⅛	118
N. Y. Central	144	144⅛	Mich Guarant'd	149	149
Erie	124⅞	125⅛	Illinois Cen.	148⅜	149
Erie Preferred	116	112¾	Pittsburgh	127⅛	127
Hudson	164	164	Fort Wayne	145	145⅜
Pacific Mail	230⅜	231	Rock Island	123⅛	124
Harlem	138	139	Galena	126⅛	123⅛
Canton	71	72⅛	Reading	157⅜	162
Treas. Cer. new	99⅜	99⅛	Quicksilver	87⅜	87¾
Toledo	149⅞	149⅜	Cum'land Coal	83¾	83⅜
Northwest	68	67⅛	Mariposa	43	39⅛

The new subscriptions to the 10-40 Loan are:

At Treasury Office	$166,000
First National Bank	158,000
Together	$324,000

Mr. F. W. Smith, at present with Mr. E. D. Stanton, was to-day admitted to membership at the Stock Exchange Board.

The following bids were made to-day for the City Bank Shares:

New-York	118	Chatham	105
Merchants'	112	Bank of the Republic	108
Mechanics'	115	Bank of N. America	111
Union	123	Hanover	105
City	150	Metropolitan	120
Phœnix	110	Citizens'	108
North River	108	People's	105
Butchers' & Drovers'	120	Grocers'	111
State of New-York	111	Market	104½
Commerce	115	Corn Exchange	111
Mechanics' Bk. Ass.	105	Continental	104½
Broadway	170	First National	145
Ocean	100	Fourth National	101
American Exchange	118½		

And the following for the Railway Mortgages:

N. Y. Cen. 6s	109	Chi. & N. W. S. F.	110¼
N. Y. Cen. 6s. Real Es.	109	Chic. & N. W. Ex	94
N. Y. Cen. 6s. Subs.	105	Chi. Int Bonds	102
N. Y. Cen. 7s. '64	102	Chi. & N. W. firsts	95⅜
N. Y. Cen. 7s. '76	111	Chi. & N. W. seconds	100
N. Y. Cen. Con. '76	141	Han. & St. Jo. 1sts	97
Erie firsts, '68	111	Tol. & Wab. seconds	95
Erie 2ds, '79	118⅛	Tol. & Wab. Int. Bonds	80
Erie 3ds, '83	117⅛	M. & P. du Ch. 1sts	110¼
Erie 4ths, '80	122	Chi. & R. I. firsts	109
B. N. Y. & E. 1sts '77	110	Cleve. & Tol. S. F.	115⅛
Hud. R. 1sts. '69	112	N. J. C. seconds	114
Hud. R. 3ds. '75	158	Pitts. Ft. W. & C. firsts	113⅜
Harlem 1sts. '69 & '72	112	Pitts. Ft. W. & C. 2ds	111⅜
Harlem seconds. '64	101	Pitts. Ft. W. & C. 3ds	101
Mich. C. new, 1sts, '82	129	Clev. & Pitts. 3ds	107
Chi. B. & Q. 1sts	127⅛	Clev. & Pitts. 4ths	89⅛
Mich. S. seconds	107⅛	Miss. & Mo. L. G.	78⅛
M. S. & N. I. S. F.	117	Chi. & Alt. firsts	110
Pacific R. Guar	60	Chi. & Alt. Income	95
Ill. Central. '75	119⅜	Ohio & Miss certific'ts	67⅛

For some days past the market price of Erie Preference Shares has been stimulated 3@5 ℔ cent. and the speculation in the Common Shares kept dull, by rumors from Albany, that an amendment would be made to the Bill, now nearly through both branches of the Legislature, increasing the Capital of the Road to the effect of making the existing Preferred convertible into the Common Stock. As no such clause has been petitioned for by the Company, and would be foreign to the object of the privilege which they *have* solicited to enable them to complete their second stock and add to their equipment, we have no reason to suppose it will be engrafted upon the Bill. If, however, it should be, the Bill itself will probably be altogether withdrawn, and other means taken hereafter to extend the improvements of the line.

The day's business at the Office of the Assistant-Treasurer, United States, New-York, was as follows: Total Receipts, $1,462,018 77, including for Customs, $203,000; Payments, $2,160,739 05; Balance $35,480,678 84. Ten-forties, $166,250.

The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, SUNDAY, APRIL 3, 1864.

THE NEW-YORK TIMES.

The price of the TIMES (Daily) is THREE Cents, except of the Sunday morning issue, which is FOUR Cents.

To Mail Subscribers per annum..........$8 00
Including Sunday morning edition, $10.

THE SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES.

One copy 1 year....$3 00 | Five copies 1 year...12 00
Two copies 1 year...5 00 | Ten copies 1 year....22 50

THE WEEKLY TIMES.

One copy 1 year.....$2 00 | Five copies 1 year.. 8 00
Three copies 1 year 5 00 | Ten copies 1 year....15 00
And an Extra Copy to any Club of Ten.
Twenty copies 1 year..........25 00

To Clergymen.—WEEKLY, $1 25; SEMI-WEEKLY, $2 25.

Fresh names may at any time be added to Clubs, both of the WEEKLY and SEMI-WEEKLY, at Club Rates.

Payments invariably in advance.

We have no authorized traveling Agents.

To any person sending us a Club of Twenty, the SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES will be sent gratuitously for one year. To any one sending us a Club of Fifty, the DAILY TIMES will be sent gratis for one year. Address

H. J. RAYMOND & CO., Publishers.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

THE REBELLION.

Advices from Ringgold say that the rebel forces in that region are concentrating, and the opposing pickets are within a mile of each other; but there seems to be no intention to "crowd." JOE JOHNSTON's force is still estimated at 35,090 men, there being no reason to believe that he has been largely reinforced from East Tennessee or Alabama. Over 900 deserters came into Chattanooga during the month of March.

Telegrams from the West say that FORREST's rebel forces are scattered throughout parts of Kentucky, and BEN MCCULLOUGH is reported to be on the way North to reinforce these rascals with 2,500 of his followers. Gen. GRIERSON's cavalry are trying to intercept FORREST's retreat. They will probably pick up many of his men, and may be able to prevent the rebel force under Gen. MCCULLOUGH from joining him.

CONGRESS.

In the House yesterday, Mr. PENDLETON, of Ohio, called up his motion to reconsider the vote by which the House disagreed to the Senate's amendment to the Montano Territory Bill, and asking a committee of conference. He argued that the Senate's amendment striking out "white," was to give "negroes" the right to vote in the Territory. Mr. PENDLETON's resolution was tabled. The House then resumed the consideration of the Raritan and Delaware Bay Railroad Bill. Mr. SWEAT, of Maine, spoke against the bill, believing it had no warrant in the Constitution of the United States or laws of the country.

STATE LEGISLATURE.

In the Senate, yesterday, bills were reported to incorporate the Musical Mutual Protection Union; for the improvement of Courtland-avenue, Morrisania; to repeal the act relating to the Jail and Penitentiary of Kings County. The following bills were advanced to a third reading. To incorporate the Columbian Club of New-York; to incorporate the New-York Guarantee and Indemnity Company; to amend the charter of the United States Warehousing Company.

In the Assembly, reports were made fixing the salary of the Governor at $10,000; the Lieutenant-Governor, Secretary of State, Comptroller, Treasurer, and State Engineers' salaries at $5,000, and the Canal Commissioners each at $4,000. The following bills were passed: Incorporating the New-York State Temperance Society. Incorporating the New-York Clever Fellows' Club. Authorizing the New-York Children's Aid Society to hold real and personal estate. Incorporating the Musical Mutual Protective Union. The Supply Bill was ordered to a third reading. The bill amending the Metropolitan Police Act, increasing the pay of policemen, was recommitted, with power to report complete.

GENERAL NEWS.

King LOUIS II., of Bavaria, has notified to his subjects his accession to the throne by a proclamation dated the 11th March, and countersigned by his Ministers. In this document the young King takes the title of King of Bavaria, Count Palatine of the Rhine, and Duke of Bavaria, Franconia, and Suabia. He orders that all the functionaries of the kingdom should continue their functions until he may decide otherwise. Prince ADALBERT of Prussia, and Prince CHARLES of Hesse, have arrived at Munich, where the Archduke LOUIS VICTOR of Austria, and a deputation of Austrian cuirassiers, of whom the late King MAXIMILIAN was Colonel, were also expected to attend the funeral.

The *Journal de Rennes* announces the death in that city, at the age of 71, of Mr. JOHN JAMES APPLETON, of Massachusetts, and formerly Chargé d'Affaires for the United States at Madrid and Stockholm, at which latter city he negotiated the treaty of commerce which still serves as the basis of the relations between North America and Sweden. The deceased was born and educated at Boston. A daughter of Mr. APPLETON is married to M. EUGENE PINAULT, Deputy Mayor of Rennes.

A paragraph in the Macon (Ga.) *Confederate* says that of the vast amount of Confederate money now in circulation, not over one-half will be converted into bonds within the time specified by law. It says that there are millions of dollars in the enemy's lines, beyond the ocean and elsewhere, that cannot get back in time to be funded, and it estimates a consequent profit to the treasury of about one hundred millions.

Mrs. LUCY DURIVAGE, the widow of FRANCIS S. DURIVAGE, of Boston, died yesterday of paralysis, at the residence of her son in Jersey City. The deceased, whose remains will be conveyed to Boston for interment, was a sister of Hon. EDWARD EVERETT, and was in her seventy-second year.

Comptroller BRENNAN yesterday opened proposals from 57 parties, embodying 117 bids for the new $2,000,000 loan for the Soldiers' Bounty Fund, to be issued in $100 bonds, bearing 6 per cent. interest, and payable in successive annual installments of $500,000, from November 1, 1888. Only three of the bids were at par. The others were at premium rates, ranging from one-tenth of one per cent. to four per cent. The amount bid for was $1,879,500, or $120,500 less than was called for. The Comptroller decided not to accept any bid that was not above two per cent. Under this ruling, he got $1,002,700, at an average of 2¼ per cent., and has advertised anew for bids for the remaining $1,000,000. A like division was made on the former loan of $2,000,000 for this fund, and with good effect, the second $1,000,000 bringing premium bids as high as five per cent., and averaging 3½, whereas, the former $1,000,000 had only brought an average of 2 1-3 per cent.

The County Volunteer Committee have completed arrangements to pay the county bounty for enlistments in the navy. The advertisement calling for such enlistments may be found in the *Times* of to-day.

A fair inquiry prevailed for Flour and Wheat, on Saturday, at buoyant prices. Corn was heavy and cheaper. Cotton was quiet, and tending downward. Provisions were in good request, as were also Fish, Fruit, Leather, Petroleum, Tallow and Whisky, at full and rising prices. The Freight market was quite heavy, with 372 vessels of all classes in port.

THE POST-OFFICE—CITY DELIVERY.—The Postmaster deserves credit for the success which has attended his efforts to amplify and perfect the arrangements for the house-delivery of letters in this City. Three prompt and correct daily deliveries is a vast improvement on the slow-coach and uncertain system of former years. And the people generally are learning to depend, as they do in nearly all the English and European cities, upon the regularity of the postman's calls, instead of chancing it at the wicket of the Post-office, and blocking up the way for the transaction of the proper business of the department.

The difficulty, however, in the way of making the delivery universal arises, as our readers can perceive, from the irregularity in the numeration of houses in the sparsely-settled up-town streets. And some of our correspondents, while giving the utmost praise, not only to the exertions of Mr. WAKEMAN, but to the fidelity and activity of his subordinate officers, point out that there is some danger of the house-delivery system being pushed in advance of the facilities for making it a really available privilege. Thus, it is pointed out to us that in Yorkville, the newly-issued order to put an extravagant premium upon house-delivery, by an inordinate tax on boxes, is not, in all cases, equitable. Apart from the absence of regular numbering in many of the streets, there is the additional grievance for the suburban resident, in denying him his old box privilege, that he practically loses one mail a day—and that mail a very important one. The runner from the head-office in the City only reaches Station H, at Yorkville, about 7 o'clock P. M. Of course, after that hour, there can be no house delivery; and thus the mail which reaches the head office at 3 or 4 P. M., is only delivered in private houses up-town at 10 or 11 A. M. the following day. By means of the box-delivery, on the other hand, the contents of the last mail can be had a few minutes after its arrival at the Station.

This, it is true, is only a minor grievance, and one altogether of a local character, but it is a grievance which, we think, need not exist, considering how excellent the other arrangements of the department as to City delivery are generally found to be.

The Waste of Pro-Slavery Twaddle.

We understand that there are some persons who think the tone of our comments upon the exertions of the "Society for the Diffusion of Political Information," to "put down amalgamation," was somewhat too jocular for the gravity of the subject. They feel as the Irishman felt, who, on listening to the small jokes of an irreverent Englishman upon the enormous consumption of potatoes in Ireland, remarked with solemnity and dignity, that "there was some things too sareyus to joke about, an' praties was won of 'em." There is no doubt that there is something in this view of the matter. When an association is formed in a metropolis like New-York, in the middle of the nineteenth century, and in a country like America, which has achieved great distinction in the science as well as in the art of government, with pretensions to education, and even what is called "culture," and found capable of contributing to its "papers" such productions as Prof. MORSE's "Argument on the Ethical Position of Slavery in the Social System," and Bishop HOPKINS' "Bible View of Slavery"—the propriety of laughing over their performances does, we admit, seem somewhat doubtful. We confess that we rise from the perusal of these two "papers" a good deal nearer crying than laughing—not, Heaven knows, for the poor negro, but for the poor white man; for it is unfortunately our race, and not the black one, that will suffer all the damage they will ever do.

Prof. MORSE's "logic" is a weapon of about the same temper as Bishop HOPKINS' "Biblical criticism," and they might both have been safely left to the trunkmakers that are now rapidly using them up, if it were not that the body for whose edification they were written has, through its organs in the press, become violently excited over the views of "the meejum" of this City, on what he calls "Miscegenation." The pamphlet of this last-named genius well deserves to be made "No. 13" of the "Society's papers." And we cannot help adding, that the anti-slavery men who have got into a contention with the "Diffusers of Political Information," over its doctrines and tendencies, richly deserve to be made members of the body for their pains.

We are in the middle of a gigantic war, with an enormous debt accumulating and accumulated, with nearly a million of men of our kith and kin in the field before the enemy, and death reaping them every day and every hour, with thousands of women weeping in their homes, and thousands more trembling from anxiety, with political problems before us among the most tremendous that were ever given men to solve, and all of a sudden our ears are assailed by writers of the two great parties, with cases of conscience, bursts of holy indignation, long wrangles on points of morals, points of physiology, points of ethnology, and all about the possibility of the whites of this continent losing all their admiration for their own women, repudiating the standard of beauty furnished them by natural instinct, and intermarrying with negroes. It is not the fear of mere physical amalgamation which troubles the "Conservatives," for this has been going on rapidly for two centuries at the South, without exciting their reprobation. Nor do the radicals apprehend any danger to the liberties of the blacks, because white men and women do not look on each other as "a desirable match." They both know perfectly well that nothing that either of them can say will produce the smallest effect, either in preventing or prohibiting "a mixture of blood." The whole controversy is carried on in the regions of pure speculation, and has about as much value and importance as the schoolman's controversy touching the number of angels that can stand on the point of a needle.

The point that the country has decided is, not that the negro is the equal, either moral, physical or intellectual, of the white man, but that he is a *man*, and as such is entitled to life, liberty, and the pursuit of happiness. That it follows from this that we must intermarry with negroes, is a conclusion drawn by the bemuddled philosophers who supply the "Diffusers" with "Logic" and "Ethics;" and even the small amount of attention which this inference has received among us has made us already the laughing stock of men of education all over the world. What makes it more ridiculous, is that the very same blockheads who avow it, assure us in the same breath that the negro occupies his servile and degraded and distinctive position by a decree of the Almighty. How then can any theory we form about him raise him out of it? If God has cursed him and doomed him to perpetual degradation, how can the Abolitionists, either by spouting or intermarrying, enable him to escape his doom? If negro Slavery be what the Morses' and Hopkins' say, it is the result of a natural law. Their defences of it are about as necessary as Prof. MITCHEL's lectures on astronomy to the maintenance of the solar system.

Rebel Agency—A Personal View.

Nothing can probably better illustrate the character of the rebel agencies in England than a glance at the personal history of two of the most noisy and notable defenders of the cause in the British Parliament. Mr. ROEBUCK, so far from being the embodiment and type of pure native Bullism, is to all intents a colonist, and a North American colonist at that. His exquisite notions of monarchical and class government were first picked up neither in the smoky purlieus of his Yorkshire constituency, nor in the balmy regions of St. James. Whatever he owes to his early training the Canadian Provinces may claim the credit of. Brought first into public view in the town of Montreal, he got his position subsequently in England by being accredited to the lobby of the House of Commons as the agent of the patriotic or "rebel" party of Lower Canada, then all but in arms against the Imperial Government. Espousing, with the ardor and enthusiasm of youth, the cause of the insurgent minority, Mr. ROEBUCK achieved the distinction of being one of the foremost of the rising Democratic politicians that the Reform Act of 1832 ultimately made room for in the House of Commons.

It is true Mr. ROEBUCK was paid for his services as lobby-agent of the Gallo-Canadian party. But it would perhaps be unfair to infer from that fact that his heart was not thoroughly in the cause for which he professed to plead; just as it might be an equal injustice now to charge him with indifference to the success of his Richmond clients, because public opinion regards his advocacy as that of a stipendiary. Passing over this point, however, one cannot help noting the coincidence between the leading events in the early life and those of—what we may properly call—the closing career of the noisy champion of Secession. He starts, a penniless colonist, as the subsidized champion of a minority in the Provinces, whose aim was to dissolve the tie which bound them to the Imperial Government. He gives token of ending his career as the feed advocate of a minority in the United States who have also broken loose from their allegiance to the Central Government. The two classes of clients, it is true, differ rather materially. The colonists were really an *oppressed* minority, and took up arms against class abuses. The rebels, here, simply reverse this, by struggling for the maintenance of class abuses and the creation of an absolute oligarchy. In both cases, however, there was rebellion, and that fact, combined with another—viz.: that in both cases there were fees receivable—was, doubtless, enough for Mr. ROEBUCK.

Let us, therefore, leave the champion of the Gallic-Canadians, the apologist of Austrian tyranny, and the paid touter of the Richmond conspiracy, to the honest public sentimemt of his countrymen, and to history—the history of demagogues.

A word now as to the leading rebel agent in the House of Lords. For anything we know to the contrary, Mr. ROEBUCK may have an irreproachable private character to fall back on, after the worst has been said of his strange public career. But what has Lord CLANRICARDE to fall back on? The very odor of his name did more than anything else to break up one of the most popular of English Governments. He was lugged into it to fill an accidental vacancy in one of the minor departments, and his accession was the signal for a general shout of scorn from one end of the Kingdom to the other. He had been arraigned, by means of judicial investigations affecting his right to certain property, before the public opinion of the nation for offences of so vile a nature, and so closely verging on indictable crime, that his character would have damned the purest Administration on earth. In his new sphere he finds fitting employment; and as long as he is the foremost spokesman for the rebellion in the House of Lords, the Foreign Minister may spare himself the trouble either of repelling the assaults upon his policy or defending the action of the Government.

EMANCIPATION IN KENTUCKY.—The Anti-Slavery agitation has fairly commenced in Kentucky. The venerable Dr. BRECKINRIDGE, who exercises more influence than any man in the State, has lately taken strong ground for emancipation, and has had more than one "deliverance" upon the subject. He made a speech, a few days since, at an excited meeting in Danville, in which he confessed himself an "Emancipationist, though a large slaveholder, and could not understand why people could not exercise an ordinary amount of common sense upon the negro question as well as upon any other." His speech, we are told, had a wonderful effect. The Hon. GREEN CLAY SMITH, also a member of Congress from Kentucky, delivered a speech the other day, at Lexington, in his own State, in which he not only took Anti-Slavery ground, but argued ably in favor of drafting negroes, slave as well as free, into the army, for the purpose of crushing out the slaveholder's rebellion. The Hon. LUCIEN ANDERSON, another Kentucky Congressman, takes essentially the same position, and gives it a practical enforcement.

It will be in Kentucky as it has been in Maryland. Light will not only spread rapidly, but action will be taken promptly, and ere the close of the current year, we believe that old Kentucky will stand "redeemed, regenerated and disenthralled by the genius of universal emancipation."

McClellan's Patent.

The desperate straits of the few heroic individuals who still keep up the hope of making out Gen. MCCLELLAN a military genius were never more strikingly exemplified than in the following from the *World:*

> "It is creditable to the comprehensiveness of Gen. GRANT's military judgment that, on being clothed with the supreme command, he promptly recognized the decisive point on the military map. It is true that the only one of his predecessors who combined the general military direction with the command of a particular army, indicated, in the same way Gen. GRANT has done, a prompt perception of the point toward which our main operations should be directed; but the fact that Gen. GRANT's present judgment was anticipated in an early stage of the war detracts nothing from his merit. Gen. MCCLELLAN had no antecedent prejudices to interfere with the sureness of his military judgment when he decided to make the campaigns of the Army of the Potomac capital, and the campaigns of the other armies secondary. Gen. GRANT must have had a natural bias in another direction, and it is creditable to the rectitude of his mind that no prejudice resulting from either his own history or that of his most distinguished predecessor, has distorted his military perceptions."

If it will make out MCCLELLAN to be a great General, to have seen that it was necessary to fight the rebels in Virginia, we suppose we will have to admit it, even though the admission should also show that "Gen. GRANT's present judgment was anticipated at an early stage of the war."

But who ever supposed this was not as plain as a pikestaff? Who ever supposed any special merit would be claimed for the discovery that it was necessary to fight the rebels in Virginia, when they placed themselves there in hostile front to menace the capital of the nation? We had rather imagined that the point was, not to find out that they were to be fought—which is plain as the nose on a Copperhead's face—but to *fight* them there, and to whip and *destroy* them!

We rather hope it will be some such distinction as this that will separate the achievements of Gen. GRANT in Virginia from those of Gen. MCCLELLAN on the same theatre of war. And we conceive it will be some such difference as this that will forever prevent any confusion in the fame belonging to the respective Generals.

Virginia is now just as little the "decisive point on the military map" as when, in August, 1861, Gen. MCCLELLAN, in his first memorandum to the President, claimed that "twenty thousand men would suffice" for operations in the West, and that little or no fighting would be necessary there—opinions now only remarkable from the circumstance of the prodigious armies it has been found necessary to keep there, and that the victories in that region were all that saved the Union cause from ruin at the time Gen. MCCLELLAN had exclusive possession of "the decisive point on the military map."

It is very important that we should obtain a victory over the rebel army in Virginia. It is important, so as to bring our territorial conquests in the East to the level of those in the West; and it is still more important because the rebels have there a great army, powerful in the prestige which they first gained by victories over MCCLELLAN. But to say that the lines of operations in Virginia have the strategic value, or that results there can have the decisiveness belonging to operations on the great lines which skill and valor have won in the West, is bosh. And if Gen. GRANT has resolved to make a Spring campaign in Virginia, it is because there are circumstances that render it inadvisable to attempt advancing from Chattanooga at present. The lines of communication connecting that position with the base of supplies are already so enormously extended that it would be imprudent to essay a campaign into the Gulf States until the accumulation at Chattanooga of two or three months' supplies will permit the abandonment of the long line between that position and the Ohio River. We believe we betray no secret when we say that it will take a good many weeks yet to accomplish this; and if, in the meanwhile, Gen. GRANT chooses to fill up the interval by a Spring campaign in Virginia, it will be for quite other reasons than because his "comprehensiveness of military judgment has enabled him to recognize the decisive point on the military map," or because his "rectitude of mind" will not permit him to blink Gen. MCCLELLAN's brilliant discovery that there are rebels in Virginia and that they should be fought.

The Privileges of French Citizens.

The privileges of French citizens under the Second Empire, are not of a very enviable character. The most insignificant meetings in relation to politics, cannot be held without the sanction of the imperial authorities, and even with that sanction, they are not secure from interruption. In France, every man's house is by no means his castle. A case illustrative of French freedom under the BONAPARTES, has lately occurred in Paris. The Prefect of the Police having intimated to the candidates for the unrepresented districts that they were at liberty to hold assemblies of their friends, provided they convoked them by personal letters of invitation, M. GARNIER PAGES, one of the candidates for the Fifth District availed himself of the license, and addressed a circular to his supporters, inviting them to meet at his residence to discuss the prospects of his election. The object of the meeting being perfectly lawful, one should have concluded that the sanction of the Prefect would have saved it from annoyance. Despite authorization, however, M. GARNIER PAGES and his friends were not allowed to close their proceedings in peace. Monsieur PAGES had rendered himself obnoxious to the present *régime* by publishing a *History of the Revolution of '48*, and, especially, by inserting therein the text of a letter written by M. FOULD, in republican times, in which that now notable Imperialist financier recommended national bankruptcy as a convenient method of escaping from the burden of public debt. The manuscript of this letter, and other papers very compromising to some of the prominent actors on the political stage, being in the possession of Mons. PAGES, it occurred to the police authorities that if any pretext could be found for the outrage, this would be an excellent opportunity for seizing the coveted documents and clearing scores with the opposition candidate. An inadvertence on the part of M. PAGES afforded the wished-for pretext. The circulars had unfortunately been signed by his son-in-law, instead of by himself. This irregularity was pronounced subversive of the gentleman's right to hold the meeting, and an ample justification for police interference. A raid on the domicile of M. PAGES was accordingly determined on, and while the host and his guests were engaged in the discussion of electioneering affairs, a bevy of gendarmes suddenly rushed into No. 45 Rue St. Roch, dispersed the company, and instituted a general search for the documents referred to. The outrage, however, proved as unprofitable as it was shameful. The dispersion of a meeting, composed of about one hundred inoffensive civilians, could not have been the real object of the raid, and the search for the papers turned out fruitless, since, though in the possession of M. PAGES, they were not there.

This scandalous act, however painful to the feelings of the proprietor of No. 45 Rue St. Roch, has probably done more to promote his success at the election than the utmost exertions of the one hundred friends who were driven from his domicile. The Parisians have never been noted for patient submission to abuse of power, and so unwarrantable an aggression on the private rights of the citizen can hardly have failed to arouse their indignation. Absolute as is the authority of the Government of the Second Empire, it is not privileged to violate the sanctity of the citizen's home without having some reasonable plea for the outrage. But in the present instance it had none. The meeting was lawful, assembled for a lawful purpose, and by express permission of the Police Prefect. It was, moreover, an in-door meeting, where matters were discussed in a quiet, conversational way, and where no boisterous demagogue labored to excite the passions of a sensitive populace. Why then were its proceedings interrupted? Why were its members dispersed? Because, forsooth, the circulars addressed to the gentlemen who composed it, had not the name of M. GARNIER PAGES appended to them. This has scarcely been accepted as a valid excuse by the constituency of the Fifth Metropolitan District, and we shall be slightly surprised if the result of the election has not ere now constrained the Emperor to exclaim "Save me from my friends!"

End of the War in New-Zealand.

The common impression, both in England and Australia, seems to be that the Maorian war is virtually over, and that little now remains to be done save to dispose of the vanquished, and reap the fruits of victory. Facts, however, do not quite justify this sanguine conclusion. For, though the power of the Waikatos is broken, that of an allied tribe, the Potos, is still intact. The territory of these people they are determined to defend to the last, and they have constructed three formidable forts, or *pahs*, in order to be the better prepared to oppose their enemies. Before the British commander, Gen. CAMERON, can report that the war is ended, he must advance through a country hard to penetrate, and capture these aboriginal strongholds. The enterprise is, of course, quite possible of accomplishment; but if the *pahs* are erected on streams which the British gunboats cannot enter, their reduction will be found somewhat more difficult than those formerly reduced.

The headquarters of Gen. CAMERON are at present in the Waikato Capital, whither several of the native chiefs have sent him tokens of submission. One has transferred to the British commander his *meri*, or baton of office; another famous warrior forwarded to him his spear; but the most touching proof of penitence was received from a chief who had been mortally wounded, and who presented to him his grand-daughter, a beautiful girl, about twelve years of age, as a pledge for his future loyalty. The little princess was conveyed to the British camp, and surrendered to CAMERON, who received her, and had her honorably treated. But if the fate of POCAHONTAS is not in reserve for her, she will doubtless be soon returned, as her father has died, and dead men need no hostages.

Now that the British flag floats in triumph, the colonists are beginning to speculate as to how the natives should be dealt with. There is a numerous party who would hang every prisoner as a traitor, and confiscate the property of the entire tribe. Others would "let by-gones be by-gones," and suffer the old order of things to continue—that is, would grant pardon to the natives, and leave them in possession of their lands. The general opinion seems to be that the Government will endeavor to take a middle course, and that, while they secure to the natives so much of their territory as will suffice for their subsistence, they will require the Chiefs to divest themselves of their title to the soil, and to surrender such a portion of their lands to the colony as will satisfy the claims of the volunteers. In proposing to deal thus with the natives, Sir GEO. GREY cannot reckon on being sustained by the Colonial Legislature; and should the Home Government not come to his rescue, he may probably find himself unable to carry out his intentions, and be driven by popular clamor to harsher measures. But as the adoption of a ferocious policy might lead to a renewal of the war, it is more likely that the Home Government will approve of the conciliatory disposition of its representative, rather than undertake to gratify the hate and cupidity of the colonists by attempting the extermination of the natives.

STRATEGY.—A military correspondent—not *very* military—forwards us a labored defence of an officer of our army, who, it seems, in a certain instance, rushed pell-mell upon the rebels, and got murderously defeated. He defends the pell-mell style of warfare upon a great variety of grounds. "In the first place," says he, "it showed a proper spirit of bravery before the armed foe; it showed them that our army were not afraid or unwilling to fight." Farther on, he argues that "to wait, and parry, and manœuvre for some advantage of ground, at an expense of millions per day is simply to confess our inability to crush the rebellion, and that the rebels will fight better against our Government than we will for it." It is melancholy to find any man who has had sufficient brains and pluck to fight and bleed for his country, writing thus. War is not merely a trial of brute strength, with the object of crushing or killing an enemy, nor is it a trial as to which of two combatants will come out best or display most bravery in a "straight, standing-up, knock-down fight." The proper object of war is to discomfit the enemy *in his aims* and *in the field*, and to do this with the least possible loss to your own side. To this end, intellect plays as prominent a part as muscle, and skill subserves equally with strength. Nothing in the course of this war illustrates finer the value of consummate strategical ability than the operations of Gen. GRANT immediately prior to the investment of Vicksburgh. When he crossed his forces to this side of the Mississippi, had he simply stood his ground until PEMBERTON's army came up, and had he then entered upon a simple trial of brute strength, there can be little doubt that he would have been defeated, and the war on the river have been postponed indefinitely, at an "expense of millions per day." But by the most brilliant series of strategical manœuvres that have been witnessed for the last half century, he succeeded in completely circumventing the enemy, dividing their forces, making their conjunction impossible, defeating them in detail, discomfiting them in their purposes, opening the Mississippi River, and ending the war in the Great Valley. Had the critic whom we are now criticising been in command, instead of GRANT, on that occasion, the army of the Union would have suffered the fate which Gen. JO. JOHNSTON excoriates PEMBERTON for not administering to it. From this illustration our correspondent will see the value of "parrying and manœuvering" more clearly than probably he would from a column of reasoning; and had the officer whom he praises for fighting pell-mell possessed and exercised the genius for strategy, his battle might have been a victory instead of a bloody defeat.

FROM ALBANY.

The Soldiers' Voting Bill—The Ninth District Contested Seat.

Correspondence of the New-York Times.

ALBANY, Saturday, April 2.

The Select Committee of Seven, on the Soldiers' Voting Bill, reported to the Assembly this morning a bill essentially different from either of those referred to them. The bill provides that the soldier shall make affidavit before his commanding officer that he is a legal voter, and authorizes the Inspectors of Election in which he claims to reside to vote for him. It is proposed to have these affidavits printed upon envelopes with suitable blanks to be filled. When the soldier has secured this envelope and made his affidavit, he may seal up his ballot in it, and enclosing this in an outer envelope marked "Soldier's Vote," may forward it to the Inspectors of Election of his district, whose duty it shall be to deposit the ballot as his vote. Ballots may thus be forwarded at any time within sixty days before the election. The above bill is set down as special order for Monday morning next.

The contested seat in the Senate, (of Senator NIVEN, of the Ninth District, contested by Judge LOW,) is attracting a good deal of attention. A mass of testimony, comprising nearly five thousand pages of legal folios, has been taken and printed under the supervision of the investigating committee, in reference to the election in this case. Hon. LYMAN TREMAINE addressed the committee in behalf of the claims of Judge LOW in the Senate Chamber last evening.

As usual, on Saturday, many Senators are absent to-day. The Senate, at twelve o'clock M., finding itself without a quorum, passed a resolution instructing the Sergeant-at-arms to invite Senators in town to occupy seats in the Senate. A quorum was not obtained, however, and the Senate adjourned.

PROCEEDINGS OF THE LEGISLATURE.

SENATE.

ALBANY, Saturday, April 2.

BILLS REPORTED.

To incorporate the Musical Mutual Protection Union.

For the improvement of Courtland-avenue, Morrisania.

To repeal the act relating to the Jail and Penitentiary of Kings County.

BILLS ADVANCED TO A THIRD READING.

To incorporate the Columbian Club of New-York.

To incorporate the New-York Guarantee and Indemnity Company.

To amend the charter of the United States Warehousing Company. Adjourned.

ASSEMBLY.

ALBANY, Saturday, April 2.

REPORTS.

To fix the salaries of certain State officers.

Fixing the salary of the Governor at $10,000; the Lieutenant-Governor, Secretary of State, Comptroller, Treasurer and State Engineers' salaries at $5,000, and the Canal Commissioners each at $4,000.

The Soldier's Voting Bill with amendments.

BILLS PASSED.

Incorporating the New-York State Temperance Society.

Incorporating the New-York Clever Fellows' Club.

Authorizing the New-York Children's Aid Society to hold real and personal estate.

Incorporating the Musical Mutual Protective Union.

The Supply bill was ordered to a third reading.

The bill amending the Metropolitan Police Act, increasing the pay of policemen, was recommitted with power to report complete.

Adjourned.

Court of Appeals.

ALBANY, Saturday, April 2.

In the Court of Appeals, the Day Calendar for Monday, April 4, is as follows: Nos. 31, 90, 26, 92, 93, 94, 95, 96, 99, 9.

Special Calendar adjourned until Monday morning.

SLAVERY IN MARYLAND.—Senator HICKS, of Maryland, has written a letter concerning the election in that State on the 6th inst., in the course of which he says:

> "Feeling, as I do, that the interests of Maryland, and our dear country at large, must be promoted by the destruction of slavery, I am decidedly in favor of emancipation, with compensation by the Government. True it is that the war cannot cease, nor the restoration of the Union be effected, until slavery is wiped from the land. Then let it come, and come soon, even if it must be with or without remuneration."

—To the children's mission ships, the *Morning Star* and *Evening Star*, has been added the *Day Spring*, a beautiful brigantine of 150 tons, built by the Sabbath School children of Nova Scotia, Scotland and Australia, at a cost of $16,000, as a missionary vessel for service among the South Sea Islands. The *Day Spring* recently sailed from Nova Scotia with three missionaries, two of whom take their wives with them.

FROM MEXICO AND ST. DOMINGO.

Adhesion of Vidaurri to the Empire—Franco-Mexican Accounts of the Situation—Guadalajara not Taken by Uraga—Arrangements for the Imperial Fetes—Enlisting in the Foreign Legion—Arrival of Part of it at Puebla—Departure of the New Captain-General of St. Domingo.

Correspondence of the New-York Times.

HAVANA, Monday, March 28, 1864.

The Spanish steamer *Cuba* arrived here the day before yesterday, from Vera Cruz, bringing news from Mexico City up to the 16th, and from Vera Cruz to the 19th of this month.

It appears to be certain that VIDAURRI had openly declared against JUAREZ, if we are to believe the accounts published in the Franco-Mexican papers.

The *Estafette*, of the Capital, publishes a letter from Monterey, dated March 1, giving the following particulars:

"DOBLADO has sent a body of troops to take possession of the Custom-house of Piedras Negras, where there is deposited the sum of $200,000, himself being at the *rancho* of San Gregorio, at the head of five hundred men.

VIDAURRI dispatched, yesterday afternoon, a brigade to fight DOBLADO at San Gregorio. There prevails here a great exasperation against the adherents of JUAREZ.

The Assembly of Notables, convoked yesterday by VIDAURRI, has proposed a plain and simple adhesion to the new Government. VIDAURRI, accepting the proposition as a principle, explained to the Assembly his wish to defer for some days the official declaration of adhesion. It is believed that he wishes, before taking a definite resolution, to be sure of the cooperation of Gen. MEJIA, and to take certain important steps for the complete success of the plan.

Gen. MEJIA had left Matchuala for Salado, whence he would march, it was said, against DOBLADO's forces. The communication between Monterey and Saltillo is stopped."

The same paper adds:

"A more recent letter announces that DOBLADO, being informed of the approach of a corps belonging to Gen. MEJIA's vanguard, had left San Gregorio to give him battle. Gen. MEJIA was making forced marches to attack JUAREZ' followers."

According to accounts received in the Capital from San Luis, of the 6th inst., Col. AYMARD, with a part of the French forces, was about to leave there for the places occupied by Gen. MEJIA, who was preparing to advance toward Saltillo. We are told in another correspondence from Guanajuato, dated March 8, that DOBLADO's family was shortly expected there, and that he himself was going to the United States.

The *Sociedad* (Franco-Mexican) says that, according to letters dated the 21st, received in the Capital, all the individuals composing DOBLADO's court and who had followed him into the field, were presenting themselves to the authorities of the department, convinced that all resistance was useless, and that DOBLADO's authority was finished.

The *Restauracion*, of San Luis, in an extra dated March 6, says that at that time hostilities must have completely broken out between the forces of VIDAURRI and those of JUAREZ.

JUAREZ had published a decree, dated Feb. 26, separating the State of Coahuila from that of New Leon.

Another decree had also been published by him, bearing the same date, declaring the State of New Leon under martial law, and that the person to be named by the legal Executive would exercise the political and military command.

The *Courrier* of Mexico, says that a North American General, meaning from the United States, had lately passed through Monterey on his way from Saltillo, where he had an interview with JUAREZ. The same paper rejoices that Matamoras has not been occupied by the intervention, as by not doing so difficulties with the United States have been avoided.

Gen. BAZAINE, at the last accounts, continued in Mexico City, but the papers of the Capital say that he would shortly leave for Puebla to direct the preparations of an expedition intended to operate against the south of Mexico.

The account of the retaking of Guadalajara by URAGA, and of the shooting of MIRAMON, which was published in a New-Orleans paper and copied by several journals of Havana, appears to be unfounded. The *Era de Comercio*, of Vera Cruz, in its issue of the 8th, gives as news from that place, dated Feb. 19, that no attack was expected. URAGA was at Santa Anita, but, says the above-named paper, with a force very much reduced from no small quantity of guerrillas having left him. According to another account URAGA had withdrawn from Guadalajara and was marching to the south of Moulia.

The *Estafette* says that at the last accounts URAGA had stationed his troops at Jiguilpan, Zapotlan and Cocula, fixing his headquarters at the last-named place. URAGA was on bad terms with ARTEAGA and ROJAS. The same paper mentions as a report that URAGA had put this last named to death. With regard to MIRAMON he had been sent for to the Capitol.

ORTEGA, according to an official dispatch from the Governor of San Luis, had been completely routed by the French General, CASTAGNY, on the 18th ult., at Colotlan, Department of Jalisco. Several of the Juarez leaders were made prisoners, and among them was GHILARDI. The *Estafette* says that ORTEGA, seeing himself reduced to the last extremity, had disbanded his troops.

As a counterpoise, we are informed from Vera Cruz that the French have been obliged at last to abandon Tabasco and Minatitlan, after some severe fighting.

The French fleet is at present guarding a strict blockade of the coast from Vera Cruz to Tabasco, but their cruisers dare not approach the last-named port, on account, they say, of the unhealthiness of the season.

There has been likewise some fighting at Thacotalpan, near Alvarado, where the French had the advantage.

At Tampico, the garrison having been strengthened by the addition of 400 soldiers lately sent there, came out and gave battle to the Liberals, but were driven back to the walls of the city, where they have fortified themselves.

The Liberals, under DIAZ, hold possession of Oajaca and the surrounding country. DIAZ had his headquarters, at the last accounts received, in the Capital at Nochistlan, twenty leagues distant from Oajaca. The Franco-Mexican organs calculate the whole of the Liberal force in this direction at 5,250 men.

The *Estafette* says: "Naval operations have commenced in the Pacific by the blockade of Acapulco, and it is announced that French cruisers will shortly appear in the waters of Mazatlan, Manzanillo, and Guaymas."

DIAZ MIRON has published his adhesion to the new order of things, and acknowledges the Empire, with the ARCHDUKE MAXIMILIAN as its head.

It appears that the Regency are about to appoint a committee to arrange the festivals on the arrival of the new Emperor. Great preparations are being likewise made at Puebla to receive him. Certain persons belonging to his service have already arrived and presented their credentials to the Regency. Among the documents which they brought was a letter from the Archduke to Gen. ALMONTE, inviting him to meet him at Vera Cruz, as well as his lady, whom the new Empress requests to come on board the vessel that will bring her across the ocean.

The following notice respecting the Foreign Legion has been officially published:

"*Expeditionary Army of Mexico.*—The Foreign Legion is to be increased to six battalions, and having to remain for ten years in Mexico, its ranks are open to Mexicans and others, of whatever country they may be, who are willing to enlist in i . The rights of all in this legion will be equal. The pay and regulations will be the same as in the French army, where everybody, by means of his conduct and courage, can aspire to be an officer. Those who wish to enlist in this legion must present themselves at the office of the employe of the *Intendencia* nearest their place of residence, with a certificate of good conduct signed by the civil magistrate of their district."

A battalion of this legion arrived at Puebla on the 2d to relieve the First Regiment of Zouaves, who were to leave for the Capital. Two squadrons of the Twelfth Regiment of Chasseurs lately landed from France at Vera Cruz, had also arrived at the same city.

SANTA ANA, since his arrival here, has addressed a letter to the newspapers, denying that he made any promise at St. Thomas, not to interfere in politics, and imputing the order for his departure from Mexico to have emanated from Gen. BAZAINE alone, as the same day he received a congratulatory letter from ALMONTE, on his arrival. With regard to the paper signed by him before landing at Vera Cruz, in which he promised not to take any part in politics without the previous sanction of the Government, he affirms that he did not know the purport of the paper he signed, as it was written in French, a language with which he declares that he is unacquainted. SANTA ANA concludes by saying that he shall appeal to NAPOLEON against the mandate for his departure from Mexico.

The new Captain-General of Saint Domingo, Gen. GANDARA, left here a few days ago for the sister island, proceeding to his destination from Matanzas. He was accompanied by several additional members of his staff, among whom is the Chief of Police of Havana. Gen. DULCE took leave of him at the railroad station at Regla. It is said that the war of subjugation is to be carried on with increased vigor; but the insurgents place their chief reliance in a new General, *Gen. April*, when additional sickness may be expected among the fresh raw recruits from Europe, unacclimated and not accustomed either to a West Indian climate or the hardships of a campaigning life.

The insurgents appear undismayed at Monte Cristi; for a Spanish steamer having approached near to land, for the purpose of reconnoitering, they fired at her.

The Easter holidays have been passed here with the usual solemnities and rejoicings. LARA.

Letter from Chicago.

Correspondence of the New-York Times.

CHICAGO, Saturday, March 26, 1864.

You are well aware that the inhabitants of this city do seriously cherish the gorgeous assurance of being, and remaining evermore, the Capital of the great Northwest.

The Northwest—that phrase is to the people of the West what the phrase, the West, used to be to the people of the East. As the result of some observation, I am compelled to believe that the former and fresher phrase contains nothing of weight, force or significance to many an Eastern ear. Indeed and indeed, even the latter and now almost venerable phraseology, the West, is utterly a vacuum to many persons of some reading between this and the spot for the rising of the sun.

Pardon the impertinence, but we have the impression out here, and down here, (pointing to the heart,) that those ladies and gentlemen of culture and ready writing, who keep the Eastern magazines agoing, want the West under their eyes and the West among their ideas. They have been South recently, some of them, and that has helped them. They ought to come West now, and that would help them still more. They are given to getting into and staying in a rut. Their literature is rutty; their theology is rutty; their social ethics are rutty; their moral reforms are rutty. It is to be rejoiced at, that East Tennessee has reached Boston. Boston will be as much benefited by East Tennessee as East Tennessee will be benefited by Boston. Albeit, the pert little "Hub" will never confess it. If we cannot get New-England away from New-England, we must do what we can to get the rest of the earth's surface into New-England.

To say the truth, since I am on this topic, we of the West have entertained ourselves with the series of conniptions that our Eastern fellow-countrymen have recently been thrown into, because of their discovery, topographically speaking, of that portion of our common (and uncommon) country known in the geography book, and to a few old travelers, as the South.

It is pleasing to observe the startles, and amazes, the wonderment extreme, and the open-mouthed astonishment of delight with which the half-grown boy confronts the wide, wide busy world, at last, who has never before been out of hearing of the cow-bells of his father's pasture, or out of sight of the smoke of the farm-house chimney and the spire of the village church.

One has a kindred emotion of gratification over the gratification afforded the literati, the snobs, the chaps and the chaplains of old New-England, when they come back from the South, clapping their hands and cackling so merrily over their bran new-laid egg of discovery. Our Eastern literature—newspaper, magazine and book—is increased, broadened and invigorated, enlightened and enriched by it. The rut is widened. The "mutual admiration society" has a vacation. We have a rest from the momentous theories, and "ideas," and isms, and what not, that live and move and have their busy being in the long, smart manuscripts of New-England. Even the compository achievements of the "rocked-bound coast" have yielded to the "force of circumstances" and broadened—grown more flexible and versatile. Boston literature has been limbered by the away-from-home investigations, and observations, and discoveries of the Boston chaplains and magazine contributors. The deluge of little, short, sharp, crisp, crackling sentences from the pens of the pupils of the great essayist and the great orator, has abated.

Heaven only know what would have become of the literature of New-England had not the great red dragon of war opened the South to its inexhaustible pen and its elemosynary sympathies.

Now, therefore, do I affirm that the East wants the West. The East wants the West *on the brain.* If these Eastern persons who do the writing of the country, and the righting up of the country, would only get a glimpse of the country, 'twould be all the better for the country and for them.

But the train of thought that I started out in, is quite off on a switch that I had not anticipated. I meditated an elaborate puff of the Great Northwest; I've just been into it, slightly, and it's enormous. I was quite enamored of its thriving and driving industrial affairs; its up-and-at-it sort of inhabitants; its multiplying manufacturies, and its long, broad, fertile valleys, laughing with abundance.

As to the Capital Metropolis of the Northwest—it is on a full gallop through its transition state. Old things are passing away, all things are becoming new. The enterprise of the capitalists and one of the elements of nature are conspiring for the benefit of Chicago architecture. The flimsy, homely little frames are daily burning down, and brown-stone fronts are daily going up upon their ruins.

The Board of Trade are to erect a structure for its purposes and for all correlative purposes, at the handsome little expense of $300,000. Two elegant churches and two rows of stone-stores are also on the architects' Summer slate. And then the Summer is to relieve us of this *degrading* condition of our streets. Wabash-avenue is to be filled up and solidified and graded for the last time. At this writing it has to be confessed, the board-walks of Chicago try men's soles.

And the "Great Lake Tunnel" is already run into the ground in no jocose sense. In a year or so we are to drink no more this unfragrant liquid conglomeration, but we are to have in its stead the elixir delicious from the sweet springs at the bottom of Lake Michigan,

> "Which who can feel,
> Though but in distant prospect—
> And not feel his lips refreshed
> With foretaste of the joy."

The Fenian Fair day after to-morrow! It is a pretentious and dimensious affair of a Fair, of which I will have some account in my next. KEY NOTE.

Synopsis of the New Ohio Militia Law.

Correspondence of the New-York Times.

COLUMBUS, Ohio, Monday, March 28, 1864.

The General Assembly of Ohio have passed the following Militia Bill. Last Winter a bill of this kind was passed, and for the past year the people have been working under its provisions; but it was found to be too cumbersome and expensive. The present law is a good one, and corrects many, if not all, of the crudities of the old law:

An Act to Organize and Discipline the Militia, and to repeal the Act of April 14, 1863.

The Assessors are required to enroll all white male citizens between the ages of 18 and 45, at the time of taking the assessment of personal property.

The Auditor is authorized to correct the rolls.

Those enrolled are required to perform military duty in volunteer companies, or pay a commutation of four dollars to the County Treasurer by the 15th of August in each year. In default of payment, the Auditor is required to collect the amount, with 30 per cent. penalty and costs, by distraint, as treasurers collect taxes.

The active or volunteer militia are called the National Guard, to be composed of the volunteer militia as now organized, and those hereafter organized under this act. They are required to muster for drill and inspection by regiment or battalion in May or June. Four other regular musters are required in each year, two by regiment and two by company, and are also to drill at their armories or other places of meeting at least once in two months.

A military fund is provided for, consisting of the four dollars commutation, and fines to be assessed against the National Guards for absence or misbehavior.

The fines are assessed by a Court of Inquiry, and if not paid within ten days after notice by the President of the Court, are to be left with a Justice of the Peace, who is required to issue execution therefor. Before a trial is had before the Court of Inquiry, the delinquent can demand a jury trial, when the case is certified to a Justice of the Peace, who must impannel a jury and try the case. Unless a jury is demanded, the Justice has no other power than to issue execution upon the judgment of the military court.

The National Guard are exempted from labor on the highways, and all who have heretofore uniformed themselves, or may do so hereafter, are entitled to five dollars from the military fund. Each company is entitled to $200 annually from the same fund.

Military encampments are abolished, as is also the present organization of the enrolled militia. The officers of the latter are mustered out of service.

Commanding officers at parades are empowered to preserve order, and prevent and prohibit the sale of all spirituous and intoxicating liquors on or about the ground, and abate all hucksters, auction sales or gambling.

For fines assessed against minors, fathers are jointly and severally liable with their sons, and guardians with their wards, to the amount of funds of their wards in their possession. Real and personal property is made liable therefor.

If it becomes necessary to call out the militia, in case of invasion or insurrection, or danger thereof, or to suppress mobs, riots, or to enforce civil law, the National Guard must first be called out, and are in such cases compensated for their services.

If companies become reduced below the required minimum, and the Commander-in-Chief deems it necessary to call them into active service, in case of invasion or insurrection, he may require them to be filled by a draft from the reserve or enrolled militia. The manner of drafting is provided for.

The Governor is authorized at any time during the existing rebellion, if in his opinion the public safety requires it, in case of insurrection or invasion, or imminent danger thereof, to call out the National Guard or any portion thereof, by regiment battalion, company or battery, and keep them in active service or encampment, so long as the cause continues for which they were called out; and at the expiration of sixty days they may be relieved by others called to take their place. [A bill was passed on Saturday, 26th, placing one million dollars in the hands of the Governor, which is designed to meet the contingency set forth in the above.]

No brigade organizations are authorized, unless it becomes necessary in case the militia are called into active service, and are to be dissolved when the public service ceases.

The act takes effect from its passage, and repeals the militia law now in force.

This bill is considered a great improvement on the old one, and looks, as will be observed, to a volunteer organization alone, which has always been found much more effective than a mixed organization. Under the old bill there are already organized over thirty thousand men, uniformed, partially drilled, and ready at a moment's notice to march to the menaced frontier. Yours, LOOKER-ON.

The Disease at Long Branch.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

In your issue of the 25th ult., a report appeared by DRS. SAYRE and MURPHY, who, at the request of the Mayor of your City, visited Long Branch, to examine into the character and ascertain the cause of the disease here prevailing, by which many of our most useful and respected citizens were suddenly stricken down, which reflects great discredit on this community, and does great injustice to the bereaved families and friends of those who have died of the disease, and it is believed to be erroneous in many particulars.

On reviewing the causes assigned for the disease, questions very naturally arise to the mind which we would like DRS. SAYRE and MURPHY to explain. If the disease was caused by the use of such articles of flour and coffee, as described in the report, why not more than one member of the same family be attacked by it, for all ate the same kind of flour and drank the same kind of coffee?—and why not prevail among the colored population, of which there is a settlement, we call Africa, not far distant from where some of the worst cases of the disease occurred; or among other poor families who would be more likely to use such articles of food, but who were entirely exempt from the disease? But almost exclusively the disease prevailed among a class of persons who could afford, and did use the best flour and other articles of wholesome food; and if the use of the coffee described was a cause, why not prevail at Eatontown, Red Bank, and the surrounding country, where the same kind of coffee was sold and used? As to the burning of kerosene, in the manner described, the writer of this article had occasion to use a lamp in that way from about the 1st of August, every night, until the beginning of Spring, having sickness in his family; and also a near neighbor used a kerosene lamp in the same way, and others we have spoken to had no case of the disease referred to, or felt any bad effect from the use of it; and in no family we know of has a lamp been used in that way until some member of the family was attacked by the disease. And as to the number of cases and deaths caused by the disease, we believe the report to be very erroneous, for we know of no cases who have really had the disease who have recovered; and we believe that among the cases given in the report, were included persons having the mumps, diphtheria, inflamatory rheumatism, billious fevers, and other diseases brought on by colds, of which very few we meet with were exempt through the month of March; and we believe DRS. SAYRE and MURPHY would have shown better judgment by candidly acknowledging, with ourselves, that they believed the prevailing disease was one of those mysterious dispensations of Providence, which they were unable to fathom, and not have opened afresh the wounds already made in many hearts by the loss of friends so suddenly taken from them. As a reply to the said report has already appeared in your paper, I will not trespass on your columns by further enlarging.

A CONSTANT READER.

LONG BRANCH, Friday, April 1.

Railroad Rights and Wrongs.

NEW-YORK, Tuesday, March 29, 1864.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

Seeing in your paper lately different observations on the rights of railroads in New-Jersey, allow me to state some facts which I think ought to be understood. Had you, Sir, lived in Jersey City for six years, you would, I doubt not, have thought so too, and become acquainted with the most abominable outrage ever perpetrated in any city. I speak of the right of the New-Jersey Railroad and Transportation Company to do as they please with the lives of pedestrians, with horse cars, and also the passengers they themselves carry. It concerns all who live in Jersey City, or who travel on said road. It is this: All trains, of which there are about fifty, I think, (certainly not less,) that come in over said road, cut loose the engine from the train about half a mile from the depot, which is at the ferry. The engine when cut loose must run like lightning to get out of the way of the train, after having given it impetus enough to carry it the half mile to the depot. The engine, about 400 rods from the depot, stops on the straight track, after having passed a switch, which is turned, and throws the down-rushing cars on another track, they going past the engine and running into the depot. Consider this has to be done over about five street crossings, to which there is no chain, gate, etc., but only a flagman; and who believes him capable of stopping everything that comes along? Consider, too, that about 150 horse cars cross this track daily, and 50 or 60 trains that do this work, and you have a good idea of the quality of men in Jersey City Common Councils, I mean, and the Aldermen's Board. Money, of course, has nothing to do with it. They attend (some of them) our rum shops freely, and can't be expected to see the blood of a woman along the track at these crossings as I have seen it, or a milk wagon run into, or a bakers' wagon, the man with broken limbs and horse killed, or a horse-car load of passengers thrown any distance, more or less injured, or a child killed—all of which *I have seen*. The engineer, you perceive, is between two fires. If he stops to save a man, woman, child or car, the train he has cut loose from runs into him, and may kill a good many more of passengers coming from Washington, Philadelphia, Newark, etc. What old fools we are in Jersey City. I propose to have the Legislature pass an act to permit this Railroad Company to kill and slaughter as they please, and have the Aldermen and Common Council sign a petition to that effect. Yours in humanity,

K. WATSON.

A Home for Soldiers.

NEW-YORK, Saturday, April 2, 1864.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

Will you allow a constant reader, of the NEW-YORK TIMES to offer through its columns a suggestion to the Committee for the Fair?

I admire the zeal and spirit with which they have carried forward their grand preparations. I have no doubt that the results will be worthy of the Empire State, and of the Great Metropolis.

The *heart* of the *Nation* is touched, and its wealth is poured out for our noble defenders with a generosity, I had almost said a prodigality, unparalleled in the history of any age or people.

Now, I wish to ask the question—May not some portion of the great amount which will be realized from the fair be placed in the form of an *enduring* and *permanent* benefit for our brave soldiers? Or, in other words, would it not be well to appropriate a certain sum for a *Home*, where our poor disabled men may find rest and comfort for the remainder of their days?

Such a sum, it seems to me, could be well spared *at present*, and the benefits resulting from it in the future no one can estimate.

FIFTH AVENUE.

Will the Emancipated Negroes Interfere with Northern Labor?

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

No more effectual outcry against the abolition of Slavery has been raised among our laboring population, than the one that the slaves, if emancipated, would come to the North, and would reduce the rate of wages. It was in vain that Democrats were assured of the improbability of such a result. The politician disregarded the facts, that the South was the natural home of the negro, that the slave sought the North only that he might escape from bondage, and that his labor would still be required in his native regions, when they should be brought under a system of freedom. At present laborers are greatly needed in the Northern States, and attempts have been made to procure help from the parts of the South that are occupied by our troops. Allow me to present you with an extract from a letter, written by a teacher of the American Missionary Association, and dated from Fortress Monroe. It effectually answers the objection to which I have referred. I am, &c.,

WM. HAMILTON,

Agent of the A. M. Association.

"I should have replied to yours before; but I hoped that by delaying I might be able to say I had found some of the young men inquired for. On two successive Sabbaths I have publicly mentioned the main subject of your letter, and of others similar in character, requesting that if any young men would like to go North for good wages and with the assurance of receiving kind treatment, they should report themselves to me on Monday or early in the week; but, up to the present time, not one has appeared to confer with me on the subject.

Our people here are averse to going North. They feel that the South is their home; and they suppose that at the North they would be regarded as nothing the better for their color. Besides, the male part of our population have employment hereabouts. So many are in the army or otherwise engaged in Government service, that to find men or boys ready and willing to work for us, even in Hampton, is not generally a very easy matter."

Loyalty of Louisiana Soldiers.

LETTER OF TWO HUNDRED AND FIFTY PRISONERS TO GOV. HAHN—THEY WISH TO RETURN TO A FREE STATE.

From the New-Orleans Era.

GOV. HAHN has received the following patriotic letter, signed by five well known Creole citizens of Louisiana, in their own behalf, and in behalf of two hundred and fifty of their comrades, prisoners in Camp Morton, Indianapolis:

Hon. Michael Hahn, Governor of the State of Louisiana:

SIR: The undersigned have hailed with acclamations your election as Governor of the noble State to which we belong. The school of misfortune has taught us experience, and like you we see that the only course worthy of our noble State is to resume her place in the proud and glorious sisterhood to which she once belonged, and to throw off forever the curse attaching to our institutions. We believe Slavery to be no more, and pledge ourselves to assist you in your endeavors to eradicate that evil. We beg of you to help our return to our native State, and to demand our release from the authorities at Washington. All citizens of Louisiana, we wish to return to her and assist you in the glorious work of her resurrection. The old State, with its institution of Slavery, is now dead; let now the new and Free State of Louisiana arise from the ashes of her mother, and, guided by your able hands, assume in our Union the place to which she is entitled. Hoping, sir, that you will listen to our prayer and consider this our humble petition,

We remain, respectfully,

Your obedient servants.

CAMP MORTON, INDIANAPOLIS, March 9, 1864.

From Bermuda.

MOVEMENTS OF BLOCKADE-RUNNERS.

We have the *Bermudian* to March 16, but it contains no news beyond the following notices of the movements of blockade-runners:

ARRIVED March 7—Steamer Caledonia, Dutton, Wilmingtod, 308 bales cotton.

SAILED March 1—Steamer Florie, Eyre, Nassau—(returned to Port); steamer Index, Henry, Nassau, 989 packages merchandise; steamer Coquette, Carter, Nassau; steamer Thistle, Hora, Nassau.

MEMORANDA—Steamer A. D. Vance, had left Wilmington for Nassau; steamer Will-o'-the-Wisp, on her passage hence to Wilmington, encountered severe weather, and has been obliged to put into Nassau in a leaky condition; steamer Pet has been captured and taken to Boston; steamer City of Petersburgh, from Wilmington, arrived at St. Georges March 8; Hansa, Coquette and Index had arrived at Wilmington.

Destructive Fire in Owen County, Ky.

We regret to state that one of the most destructive conflagrations it has ever fallen to our lot to record occurred in New-Liberty, Owen County, on Sunday. The alarm was given about noon, and letters received from there state that in less than three hours the entire business portion of the town was in ashes. New-Liberty was very compactly built on Main-street, which comprises all the business houses, principal residences, and public houses, all brick structures but two. Eighteen families have been rendered houseless and penniless. In almost every instance all their wordly possessions were embraced in their houses and contents, and very few saved anything beyond the clothes on their persons. They have all been kindly received in the homes of the farmers in the immediate vicinity for the present, until more substantial relief can be extended to them by a generous public. The estimated loss is not less than $150,000. The Female Academy, a superb structure, was entirely destroyed. But for the timely and indefatigable exertions of the men of Capt. KELLY's command, Co. I, of the Fortieth Regiment of Kentucky Mounted Infantry, who were camped near the town, the loss would have been much greater. The following is a list of the sufferers: C. C. Chowning, Dr. Layton, C. J. Bradford, Sarah Furnish, J. C. Walden, W. Crawford, Mrs. E. J. Reville, Mrs. Hunt, Jas. Bradney, H. Barker, Dr. Payton, J. Vanpelt, Isaac Foster, Ellis & Orr, J. P. Orr, Sr., Mrs. Catlett, Henry Blanton, Blanton & Tune.—*Louisville Journal, March 31.*

PREMATURE EXPLOSION OF A TORPEDO.—Yesterday afternoon, a volunteer Surgeon went to the ordinance office of the yard to exhibit a torpedo, of which he claims to be the inventor, when, finding that some alterations were necessary to insure its success, he was directed to the plumbers' department, where MR. HARLEY T. HICKS was set to work upon it, and while in the act of applying the solder, the torpedo, which was ascertained afterward to be filled with chloride of potash and nitric acid, exploded. Mr. HICKS' arm, face and neck were badly burnt, and the inventor was also badly burnt about the face. Some of the workmen had their clothes scorched. The injured men were at once taken to the dispensary, where their wounds were dressed. Mr. HICKS was so badly burnt that it was requisite to take him to his home on Eleventh-street East, near G-street South, in a carriage. He is, however, much better this morning, and will recover. The injured inventor was able to proceed to his quarters without assistance. We understand that Mr. HICKS, before setting to work on the missile, was informed that there was no danger in handling it.—*Washington Star, April 1.*

"A Clear Head," Sound and Balmy Sleep, with (the *desideratum*,) "CLOSED LIPS," are pleasing results from the use of DURNO'S CATARRH SNUFF. Sold by all druggists.

A New Perfume for the Handkerchief.

Extract of the

Night Blooming Cereus,
Night Blooming Cereus,
Night Blooming Cereus,
Night Blooming Cereus,
Night Blooming Cereus,
Night Blooming Cereus,
Night Blooming Cereus,

A Most Exquisite, Delicate and Fragrant Perfume, Distilled from the Rare and Beautiful Flower from which it takes its name.

Manufactured only by PHALON & SON.

BEWARE OF COUNTERFEITS.

ASK FOR PHALON'S—TAKE NO OTHER.

Sold by druggists generally.

Genin, No. 513 Broadway.

His New Spring Styles comprise the latest French and English novelties of

GENTLEMEN'S SILK HATS,
GENTLEMEN'S SOFT AND CLOTH HATS,
LADIES' RIDING HATS AND CAPS,
MISSES' HATS,
BOYS' HATS,
INFANTS' HATS.

The Millinery and Hatting Trade dealt with on liberal terms.

Attention is called to the Gentlemen's Furnishing Goods Department in this store, comprising all the latest novelties. GENIN, No. 513 Broadway.

Batchelor's Hair Dye.

The best in the world, the only reliable and perfect dye known. Instantaneous and harmless. The genuine is signed WILLIAM A. BATCHELOR. Sold by all druggists and perfumers. Factory No. 81 Barclay-st.

Gold Pens.

FOLEY'S Celebrated "Bank" and extra fine
GOLD PENS AND PENCILS.
Store and Factory, No. 169 Broadway.

Notice to Druggists.—Knapp's Indian Strengthening Plasters retail for 20 cents and 25 cents each; $15 and $18 per gross, wholesale.

Morton's Gold Pens are now sold at the same prices as before the commencement of the war; this is entirely owing to the Manufacturer's Improvements in machinery, his present large Retail Business and Cash-in-Advance System; for, until he commenced advertising, his business was done on Credit and *strictly with the Trade.*

The Morton Gold Pens are the only ones sold at old prices, as the makers of all other gold pens charge the Premium on the Gold, Government Tax, &c.; but Morton has in no case changed his prices, wholesale or retail.

Of the great numbers sent by mail to all parts of the world during the past few years, not one in a thousand has failed to reach its destination in safety; showing that the Morton Gold Pen can be obtained by any one, in every part of the world, at the same price, postage only excepted.

Reader, you can have an enduring, always ready, and reliable Gold Pen, exactly adapted to your hand and style of writing, which will do your writing vastly cheaper than Steel Pens; and at the present almost universal High-Pressure Price of everything, you can have a Morton Gold Pen cheaper, in proportion to the labor spent upon it and material used, than any other Gold Pen in the World. If you want one, see "The Pen is Mightier than the Sword," in another column.

Grover & Baker's Highest Premium Elastic Stich Sewing Machines.

SALESROOMS NO. 495 BROADWAY.

DIED.

CROMWELL.—On the afternoon of Saturday, April 2, HENRY B. CROMWELL, in the 38th year of his age.

His relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, from his late residence, No. 76 Pierrepont st., Brooklyn, on Tuesday afternoon, the 5th inst., at 2½ o'clock, without further invitation.

DAGGETT.—At Rye, Westchester Co., on Saturday, April 2, Mrs. HANNAH DAGGETT, widow of the late Jethro Daggett, aged 84 years.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral, on Tuesday, April 5, at 1½ o'clock P. M., at the Presbyterian Church, Rye. Cars leave the City at 11½ A. M.

☞ Martha's Vineyard papers please copy.

FORD.—In this City, on Friday, April 1, ANNIE M., youngest daughter of the late Charles Ford, of Perth Amboy, N. J.

The funeral services will be at the Episcopal Church in Perth Amboy to morrow (Monday) afternoon, at 1 o'clock. The friends of the family, and those of her brother-in-law, D. D. Westervelt, are respectfully invited to attend. Carriages will be in attendance at Rahway on the arrival of the 10 A. M. train from New-York.

FORT.—At sea, on Friday morning, April 1, EDOUARD FORT, of La Rochelle, France, late merchant in this City, aged 45 years.

His friends, and those of his father-in-law, Mr. H. Peugnet, are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from his late residence, No. 166 West 11th-st., on Monday, April 4, at 1 o'clock P. M. The remains will be taken to Greenwood Cemetery.

HOLTON.—On Saturday, April 2, of scarlet fever, FREDERICK BLAKE, youngest son of Francis H. and Anna M. Holton, aged 5 years, 3 months and 9 days.

The relatives and friends are invited to attend his funeral, from No. 143 Schermerhorn-st., Brooklyn, on Monday afternoon, at 2 o'clock, without further notice.

☞ Boston and Greenfield, Mass., papers please copy.

KELLY.—On Saturday, April 2, of consumption, ANNIE, youngest daughter of Jane and the late Henry Kelly.

Her friends, and those of the family, are invited to attend the funeral, on Monday, at 3 o'clock P. M., from her late residence, No. 145 West 24th st.

LAUER.—On Friday, April 1, of inflammation of the bowels, CHARLES LUTHER LAUER, only son of Richard and Anne Lauer, aged 7 years.

The funeral will take place from the residence of his parents, No. 241 Raymond-st., Brooklyn, on Monday morning, April 4, at 10 o'clock.

MAGAGNOS.—On Thursday, March 31, of scarlet fever, ADELINE AUGUSTA, youngest daughter of Theodore L. and Adeline A. Magagnos, aged 2 years and 20 days.

The relatives and friends are invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of her parents, No. 231 Schermerhorn-st., Brooklyn, on Sunday afternoon, April 3, at 2 o'clock.

☞ New-Orleans, Boston and San Francisco papers please copy.

MCCLELLAN.—On Thursday morning, March 31, WILLIE C., only son of Wm. and R. B. McClellan, aged 2 years, 8 months and 9 days.

The relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from his late residence, 3d-av., near 125th-st., on Sunday, April 3, at 1 P. M. His remains will be interred in Greenwood Cemetery.

MELVIN.—On Saturday, April 2, Mrs. SARAH MELVIN, aged 80 years.

Relatives and friends are invited to attend her funeral, on Monday, the 4th inst., at 2 o'clock P. M., from her late residence, No. 187 East 41st-st.

OSBORN.—On Friday, April 1, CAROLINE A., wife of Charles F. Osborn.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of her husband, Norwalk, Conn., on Monday, the 4th inst., at 2 o'clock P. M. Carriages will be in attendance to meet the 11:30 A. M. train from New-York.

SEALEY.—On Friday, April 1, after a short illness, MELVIN A., eldest son of Alfred and Susan E. Sealey, aged 22 years, 0 months and 17 days.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, from the residence of his parents, No. 151 West 43d st., this (Sunday) afternoon, at 3 o'clock, without further invitation. His remains will be taken on Monday morning to Manhassett, L. I., for interment.

STARR.—In Brooklyn, on Saturday morning, April 2, Capt. SAMUEL H. STARR, of the Third Missouri Vols., from disease contracted at the siege of Vicksburgh, aged 25 years.

Funeral services will be held at his father's residence, No. 136 Amity-st., Brooklyn, on Monday, April 4, at 12 o'clock. The friends of the family, and the members of the Fourth Company Seventh Regiment N. Y. National Guards, are respectfully invited to attend. His remains will be taken to Danbury, Conn., for interment.

WARD.—At Mulford Station, N. J., on Saturday morning, April 2, EDWARD WARD, late of Ward & Knapp.

The friends of the family are invited to attend his funeral, at his late residence, on Monday, April 4, at 2 P. M. Trains by Central Railroad of New-Jersey leave foot of Cortlandt-st. at 12 M.

WELLS.—In Brooklyn, E. D., on Friday, April 1, WILLIAM VAN KIRK, only son of William H. and Caroline A. Wells, in the 6th year of his age.

His remains will be taken to Charlton, Saratoga Co., N. Y., for interment.

OFFICIAL DRAWINGS OF MURRAY, EDDY & CO.'S KENTUCKY STATE LOTTERY.

KENTUCKY, EXTRA CLASS 255.—April 2, 1864.

56, 8, 7, 51, 72, 74, 6, 52, 3, 33, 43, 20, 41.

KENTUCKY, CLASS 256.—April 2, 1864.

74, 15, 31, 22, 28, 20, 17, 72, 49, 33, 62, 73, 19.

Circulars sent free of charge, by addressing either to

MURRAY, EDDY & CO.,
Covington, Ky., or St. Louis, Mo.

DRAWING OF THE SHELBY COLLEGE LOTTERY, OF KENTUCKY.

EXTRA CLASS 159—April 2, 1864.

28 74, 35, 45, 76, 61, 17, 32, 8, 19, 3, 12, 62.

CLASS 160—April 2, 1864.

25, 7, 65, 54, 8, 14, 74, 70, 24, 15, 66, 40, 61.

Z. E. SIMMONS & CO., Managers.
Covington, Ky.

LOTTERY TICKETS CASHED IN ALL legalized Lotteries, and information given, by JOSEPH BATES, Broker, No. 11 Wall-st., Room No. 1.

PATENTS! PATENTS! PATENTS

MESSRS. MUNN & CO., PUBLISHERS OF THE "SCIENTIFIC AMERICAN," continue to act as Attorneys for securing Patents for new Inventions in this and all foreign countries.

Messrs. MUNN & CO. have had seventeen years' experience in soliciting patents, and have acted as Attorneys for more than 20,000 inventors.

Pamphlets containing the Patent Laws and other important information for inventors, furnished free on application.

Consultation and advice free. Address MUNN & CO., No. 37 Park-row, New-York, or corner F and 7th sts., Washington, D. C.

KENSETT'S OCTOBER AFTERNOON ON LAKE GEORGE.

Now on exhibition at GOUPIL'S, No. 772 Broadway, from 9 A. M. until 6 P. M. Admission 25 cents.

Under the auspices of the METROPOLITAN FAIR, in aid of the SANITARY FAIR.

CABINET FURNITURE.

$125,000 worth of furniture at manufacturers' prices, consisting of rosewood and walnut parlor suites, library and chamber suites, oak and walnut dining-room suites, all made under the superintendence of J. E. Braundsdorf, in the latest style, and warranted, both as to material and workmanship. WEIL & BRAUNSDORF, Nos. 125 and 127 Rivington-st., New-York.

Factories Nos. 95, 97, 99, 101, 103, 105 Suffolk-st.

N. B.—The Broadway and 14th-st. (gridiron) railroad cars pass within two blocks of the warehouse.

SECURITY FROM FIRE AND BURGLARS!!!

The Alum Patent Safes afford perfect security against fire and burglars.

They are also warranted to be entirely free from dampness, which is one of the most serious objections to the safes of other manufacturers.

VALENTINE & BUTLER,
Patentees and Sole Manufacturers,
Nos. 78 and 80 Walker-st.

THE GREAT FAIR.

Strangers in the City will find an object of interest in visiting CLARKE'S Union Photograph Gallery, where is exhibited the finest specimens of that art in the world. Portraits in oil, India ink, and water colors, finished by the most talented artists. No. 643 Broadway, corner of Bleecker-st.

WATCHES AND JEWELRY
of all descriptions
FOR SALE BY
GEO. C. ALLEN, No. 415 Broadway,
One door below Canal-st., formerly No. 11 Wall-st.

RELIGIOUS NOTICES.

REV. A. C. COXE, D. D., RECTOR OF CALVARY Church, will preach this evening in the Church of the Resurrection, 35th st., a few doors east of 6th av. Rev. E. O. FLAGG, Rector, in the morning. Divine service 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M.

MADISON-AV. BAPTIST CHURCH.—IN the absence of the Pastor, Rev. Mr. BUCKLAND, of Sing-Sing, will preach on SUNDAY MORNING, at 10½, and the Rev. Prof. R. D. HITCHCOCK, of this City, in the EVENING, at 7½ o'clock.

RELIGIOUS NOTICES.

UNITED STATES CHRISTIAN COMMISSION.—A meeting in behalf of the temporal and spiritual interests of our brave soldiers, will be held in the Church of the Ascension, (Rev. Dr. Smith,) corner of 5th-av. and 10th-st., on SABBATH EVENING, at 7½ o'clock.

Addresses will be delivered by Rev. GEO. J. MINGINS and Rev. ROBT. PATIN, of Philadelphia, who has had much experience as a battle-field delegate. Let the friends of the soldier attend.

TRUTH FOR THE TIMES.—"PRIESTHOOD and Ministry—Christ the High Priest—all believers alike priests—the heresy of a distinct order of Human Priesthood." This subject will be expounded on SUNDAY AFTERNOON, at 3½ o'clock, in the University Buildings, Washington-square. The attendance of Christians desirous to know the Lord's will is affectionately invited. The Gospel of salvation by the blood of Christ will, on the same occasion, be preached to the unconverted.

SEVENTH-STREET M. E. CHURCH, BEtween 2d and 3d avs.—A memorial sermon of the late venerable PETER BADEAU, Esq., the oldest Sabbath-school teacher in the United States, and probably in the world, will be preached in the Church SABBATH, April 3, at 10½ o'clock A. M., by the pastor, Rev. Y. BOTTOME. Sunday-school teachers and friends of the deceased are respectfully invited. Services in the evening at 7½ o'clock. Seats free.

FROM THE ARMY OF THE POTOMAC.—Rev. ALFRED COOKMAN having returned to the city, after an absence of several weeks with the army, will preach in Trinity M. E. Church on 34th-st., on SUNDAY, at 10½ o'clock A. M., and 7½ o'clock in the evening. Mr. COOKMAN will give a full account of his visit, and the many interesting scenes and incidents that came under his observation while there. Strangers made welcome.

THE FEAST OF PURIM.—THE REV. DR. DOWLING, the Pastor, will preach at the Berean Baptist Church, Bedford-st., on SUNDAY MORNING and EVENING. The sermon in the evening will be on the *History of Haman, Esther and Mordecai, and the events commemorated in the Jewish festival of Purim, or the Lots.*

CENTRAL PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, Broome-st., two blocks east of Broadway.—Preaching on SUNDAY by the Pastor, Rev. JAMES B. DUNN, at 10½ A. M. and at 7½ P. M. The second lecture in the course on "The Bible the Book for the People" will be delivered. Subject—*Light from Above.* Strangers, non-churchgoers and young men specially invited.

BLEECKER-STREET UNIVERSALIST CHURCH.—On SUNDAY EVENING, Rev. MOSES BALLOU will give a discourse on the *Workings of the Sanitary Commission.* A special collection will be taken morning and evening in aid of the coming Fair for the benefit of that institution. Communion at the close of the morning services.

FIVE POINTS HOUSE OF INDUSTRY, No. 155 Worth-st.—The usual children's service on SUNDAY AFTERNOON at 3 o'clock. Strangers are cordially invited. Short addresses and music of young voices. Come and help us. Direct route through Broadway and Worth-st. to th Points.

FREE CHURCH OF THE REDEMPTION—(Protestant Episcopal)—in East 14th-st., between 3d and 4th avs. Rev. ROBERT G. DICKSON, Pastor. Services at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M. Strangers at hotels and all unconnected with any other church will find a welcome. All seats free.

SOUTH CHURCH LECTURES, SECOND SERIES—South Baptist Church, 25th-st., between 7th and 8th avs. Rev. JOSEPH MCELROY, D. D., pastor of the Scotch Presbyterian Church, will preach the next of this series of practical sermons on SUNDAY EVENING, April 3, at 7½ o'clock. Subject—*The Judgment.*

A SERMON TO YOUNG MEN WILL BE preached by Rev. E. O. FLAGG, at St. Peter's Church, 20th-st., between 8th and 9th avs., on SUNDAY EVENING, April 3. A collection will be taken for the benefit of the Young Men's Association. Services to commence at 7½ o'clock.

THE HARLEM CONGREGATIONAL CHURCH, until the completion of their new chapel, will continue to worship at Washington Hall, on 3d-av., between 125th and 126th sts. Preaching on SABBATH by Rev. S. BOURNE, Pastor, at 10½ o'clock A. M. and 7½ P. M.

MARINERS' CHURCH OF THE N. Y. PORT SOCIETY—Corner Madison and Catharine sts. Seats free. Preaching next SABBATH, at 10½ A. M., by Rev. A. MCGLASHAN, Pastor. Communion at 3 P. M. At 7½, monthly concert for seamen, with correspondence and addresses.

SECOND ADVENT CHURCH—NO. 18 COOPER Institute. Preaching SUNDAY three times, by Elder J. B. COOK. Subject, at 10½ A. M.—*The Importance and Position of the Second Advent Doctrine in the Christian System—Its Nearness.* At 3 P. M.—*Faith Cometh by Hearing, and Hearing by the Word of God—The Resurrection.* Also, at 7½ P. M. All are invited.

A NEW EPISCOPAL CHURCH.—DIVINE service will be held in the Chapel of Rutgers Institute, 5th-av., between 41st and 42d sts. on SUNDAY, at 10½ A. M. and 1½ P. M. Rev. Dr. DYER will preach in the morning and Rev. STEPHEN H. TYNG, Jr., in the afternoon.

NOTICE—PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, LARGE hall corner 8th-av. and 33d-st., Rev. R. C. SHIMEALL, Minister. Regular services A. M. and P. M. Subject for evening—*Answer to the Romanist Taunt, "Where was your Church before the Time of Luther?"* Services at 7½ P. M.

CHURCH OF THE PURITANS.—A DIScourse will be delivered on SUNDAY EVENING by Rev. Dr. CHEEVER, in the Church of the Puritans, commemorative of the character and labors of Hon. Owen Lovejoy for God, the country and the enslaved. Services at 7½ o'clock.

MARKET-STREET CHURCH.—REV. J. C. DUTCHER, the newly-installed pastor, will preach his introductory sermons next SABBATH MORNING and EVENING. Services at 10½ A. M. and at 7½ P. M. The public are invited.

FRENCH PROTESTANT EPISCOPAL CHURCH DU ST. ESPRIT—West 22d-st., between 5th and 6th avs. Religious services every SUNDAY MORNING, in the French language, commencing at 10½ o'clock. Strangers are respectfully invited.

ANNIVERSARY.—THE SABBATH SCHOOL connected with the West 25th-st. United Presbyterian Church (Rev. JAMES THOMPSON) will hold its Second Anniversary on SUNDAY EVENING, April 3, 1864. Exercises commence at 7½ o'clock.

RIGHT REV. BISHOP CLARK, OF Rhode Island, will preach in St. Thomas' Church, SUNDAY EVENING, at 7½ o clock. A collection will be taken for the St. Luke's Hospital Association, of St. Thomas' Church.

ALL SAINTS' PROTESTANT EPISCOPAL CHURCH, corner of Henry and Scammel sts.—Services at 10½ o'clock A. M. and 7½ P. M. The Rector, Rev. SAMUEL J. CORNEILLE, will preach MORNING and EVENING, April 3. Seats for all.

CALVARY BAPTIST CHURCH.—REV. T. P. CURTIS, of Lewisburgh, Pennsylvania, will preach in the Calvary Baptist Church, West 23d-st., between 5th and 6th avs., SUNDAY, April 3, at 10½ A. M. and 3½ P. M.

CHRISTIAN UNION.—THE FIFTEENTH sermon in this series will be preached by Rev. HENRY KIMBALL, in 4th-st. Methodist Episcopal Church, between 6th-av. and Washington-square, SUNDAY EVENING, at 7½ o'clock. Text—*Thy Kingdom Come.*

THE TRUE CHURCH OF THE SECOND ADVENT worships at present in Union Buildings, No. 163 Bowery. Preaching on SUNDAY at 3 o'clock P. M., in reference to the speedy appearing of Christ. Seats free.

HELL—ITS ORIGIN AND DESTINY.—Rev. G. T. FLANDERS will deliver the eleventh discourse on this subject, on SUNDAY EVENING, at Historical Society's Building, 2d-av.—11th-st. Subject—*What is Hell?* Strangers cordially invited.

METHODIST PROTESTANT CHURCH, Attorney-st.—Rev. WM. R. HAMMOND, Pastor, will preach on SUNDAY MORNING at 10½ o'clock, and Evening at 7½ o'clock. Preaching at 3 P. M. The public are invited. Seats free.

REV. J. COLDER, OF PITTSBURGH, formerly Missionary to China, will preach in the F. W. Baptist Church, in 28th-st., near Broadway, on SABBATH MORNING, at 10½ o'clock. Mission Prayer-meeting at 3 P. M.

REV. WM. ALVIN BARTLETT WILL deliver a discourse on *God's Laws of Entail*, in the Brooklyn Tabernacle, on SUNDAY EVENING, at 7½ o'clock. Preaching in the MORNING, at 10½ o'clock. Sabbath School at 9 A. M. and 2½ P. M.

REV. A. COOKMAN, HAVING RETURNED from the Potomac Army, will preach in the Trinity M. E. Church, 34th-st., on SUNDAY, April 3, at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M. Subject for the Evening: *Religion in the Army.*

REV. SAMUEL B. BELL, D. D., WILL preach (D. V.) in the 50th-st. Presbyterian Church, between Broadway and 8th-av., on SUNDAY, April 3, at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M.

THE FIVE POINTS MISSION—SITE OF THE OLD BREWERY—Rev. J. N. SHAFFER, Superintendent. This great charity of New-York continues to hold its high place in the esteem of the wise and good.

NORTH PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, CORner of 9th-av. and 31st-st.—Rev. THOS. STREET, of York, Penn., will preach in this Church on SABBATH, April 3, at 10½ o'clock A. M. and 7½ o'clock P. M.

CHRISTIAN ALLIANCE.—REV. C. C. GOSS will deliver a discourse on SUNDAY EVENING in Hope Chapel, Broadway, on *The Duty of Christians in the Present Emergency.*

REV. WILLIAM L. ROBERTS, D. D., OF Hopkinton, Iowa, will preach in the Third Reformed Presbyterian Church, 23d-st., east of 6th-av., on SABBATH EVENING. Services to commence at 7½ o'clock.

SECOND ADVENT CHURCH, BOTANIC HALL, No. 68 East Broadway. Preaching SUNDAY, by Elder RUFUS WENDELL, at 10½ A. M. and 3 P. M. All are cordially invited to attend. Seats free.

WESTMINSTER CHURCH—22D-ST., BETWEEN 6th and 7th avs., Rev. CHAUNCEY D. MURRAY, Pastor.—Services at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M. Strangers will be provided with seats.

ELDER RUFUS WENDELL WILL LECture in Cooper Institute TUESDAY EVENING next, April 5, at 7½ o'clock. Subject: *Future Life for the Righteous Only.* All are invited.

REV. ALEXANDER R. THOMPSON WILL preach at the rooms of the New-England Soldiers' Relief Association, No. 194 Broadway, on SUNDAY, at 3½ o'clock P. M. The public are invited to attend.

MEMORIAL CHURCH, HAMMOND-ST., CORner of Waverley-place. The Rev. HENRY W. SPALDING, of Wisconsin, will preach on SUNDAY EVENING. Services at 10½, 3½ and 7½ o'clock. Free seats.

IRVING HALL.—W. H. MILBURN WILL DEliver another of the course of lectures on the "Early History of Christianity," on SUNDAY EVENING, at 7½ o'clock. The public cordially invited. Seats free.

REV. DR. JUNKIN WILL PREACH IN the Canal-st. Presbyterian Church, corner of Greene-st., on SUNDAY, at 10½ A. M. and 3 P. M. Seats free. All welcome.

Mosby, the Guerrilla, Outwitted.

HOW HE LOST TWO HORSES AND ONE OF HIS BEST OFFICERS.

From the Baltimore American.

The following comes to us from a reliable source, and the truth of the facts related may be relied on:

Col. MOSBY, the guerrilla chief, has become famous, and his dashing exploits are often recorded to our disadvantage; but even he meets with his match occasionally.

On Friday last, March 25, Capt. E. B. GERE, of the Griswold Light Cavalry, was sent out with one hundred and twenty-five men to the neighborhoods of Berryville and Winchester on a scout, and encamped at Millwood, some six or eight miles from the former place. After the men had got their fires built, Sergt. WEATHERBEE, of Company B; Corp. SIMPSON, of Company H, and a private, went some two miles from camp to get supper at a farm-house, and, while waiting for the long-delayed tea, were surprised to find several revolvers suddenly advance into the room, behind each pair of which was either Col. MOSBY, a rebel Captain, or a Lieutenant, all rather determined men, with "shoot in their eyes," who demanded the immediate surrender of the aforesaid Yankees. The aim being wicked, the three Twenty-firsters saw they were "under a cloud," and so quietly gave up the contest.

Col. MOSBY was much elated by his good fortune, and required his prisoners to follow him supperless on his rounds to his headquarters at Paris; the private, however, while pretending to get his horse, hid himself in the hay and escaped, MOSBY not daring to wait and hunt him up.

On the way to Paris, the Colonel amused himself by constantly taunting his prisoners with questions—"Were they with Col. COLE when he thrashed him at Upperville?" "Were they with Maj. SULLIVAN, of the First Veterans, when his men ran away and left him?" "How did they fancy his gray nag?—he took that from a Yankee Lieutenant." "Didn't the Yanks dread him and his men more than they did the regular rebel cavalry?" "How did they (the prisoners) like his style of fighting?" and a hundred such remarks that indicated the man as being more of a vain braggart than a hero.

He was, in the meantime, engaged in gathering his men, with the avowed intention of attacking Capt. GERE's force at daylight, and, if possible, of cutting it to pieces. His followers live in the farm-houses of Loudon, Clarke and Jefferson Counties, and are either rebel soldiers or Union citizens, as the case may require. He would ride up to a house, call Joe or Jake, and tell them that he wanted them at such an hour at the usual place; to go and tell Jim or Mose. Almost every farm turned out somebody in answer to his call, proving that these men, with the certified oath of allegiance in their pockets, and with passes allowing them to come in and go out of our lines at will, are not only in sympathy with the enemy but are themselves perjured rebels.

When they arrived at Paris, Col. MOSBY dismounted, and stepped into the house where he has his headquarters, leaving his pistols in the holsters. The Lieutenant, with drawn revolver, watched the prisoners while the Captain endeavored to find an orderly to take the horses. Corp. SIMPSON, who had been marking the road for future use, and had been long looking for it, saw his chance, and pretended to tie his horse, but really putting his foot into the stirrup of MOSBY's saddle, and laying hold of one of the overlooked pistols. The Lieutenant detected the move, and fired at him, when SIMPSON shot him through the heart with the weapon he had secured. The Captain turned round and fired, and Col. MOSBY came to the door to see "what all that —— row was about," just in time to hear a bullet whiz unpleasantly close to his head, that he fired at him, "just for luck," as he and his comrade left—yelling back: "Col. MOSBY, how do you like our style of fighting? We belong to the Twenty-first New-York." And away they went, leaving Col. MOSBY dismounted and outwitted of his best horse, saddle, pistols and overcoat, two Yankee prisoners, and with at least one vacancy among his commissioned officers. Corp. SIMPSON rode twelve miles to the camp, closely followed by the sergeant, and gave Capt. GERE such notice of the enemy's intentions that they thought best not to pitch in at the appointed time.

The captured horse is a very fine one, and with the arms, equipments, &c., are still in the possession of SIMPSON. We believe it is the intention of the regiment to buy them from the Government and to present them to the "Yankee Corporal who beat MOSBY out of his pet nag."

Capt. GERE returned to camp at Halltown, Saturday afternoon, having captured Lieut. WYSONG, of the Seventh Virginia, the successor of Capt. BLACKFORD, a noted guerrilla, who was killed by a sergeant of the First New-York, not long since. R. M.

The Florida.

COMMANDER PREBLE'S ACCOUNT OF HER ESCAPE FROM MADEIRA.

UNITED STATES SLOOP-OF-WAR ST. LOUIS,
FUNCHAL ROADS, MADEIRA,
March 1, 1½ A. M., 1864.

SIR: The *Florida* has succeeded in getting to sea. I shall follow at once, though hopeless of catching her out of port. NELSON said the want of frigates in his squadron would be found impressed on his heart. I am sure the want of steam will be found engraven on mine. Had the *St. Louis* been a steamer, I would have anchored alongside of her, and, unrestricted by the twenty-four hour rule, my old foe could not have escaped me. The Governor, true to his declared intention, would only allow her to take on board twenty tons of coal—sufficient to take her to the nearest port. Her Commander plead for sixty tons, next forty, asserting that he needed that much to ballast his vessel. The Governor told him, at the suggestion of Mr. BAYMAN, that he came in without it, and he thought he could go without it; but if ballast was needed, there was plenty of stone on the beach that he might take.

As it was supposed that she would go to sea during the night, and certainly in the morning, and I had an intimation that, in passing us, she might pour in a broadside, I shotted and cast loose my guns, and had men to man them; got a slip-rope on the chain, and stationed lookouts all over the ship and in the tops; cautioned the officers to extra vigilance, and was repeatedly on deck myself to watch, and see that my orders were executed. The night was dark and squally. The *Florida* lay close into the beach, and under the high land with all her lights covered, and notwithstanding all this vigilance, she crept out, unseen, to the eastward, and her departure was not discovered until the morn rose, a few minutes since. A blockade-runner, the *Julia*, which arrived in the afternoon, reports the *Kearsage* as having left Cadiz three days ago, destination unknown. The *Florida* gave out that they were going to Cadiz for coals; but I think not, and shall go direct to Teneriffe, hoping, if I do not find her there, to put the *Sacramento* on her track.

The prevailing winds would not permit me to get to Cadiz from Madeira in season to do her any injury, even if I thought that port her destination.

The authorities here have done all they could to hasten her departure and prevent her full supply, and I do not imagine that the island will be troubled by the presence of rebel vessels-of-war very soon again. I waited on the Governor to inform him of her intention to ship men to complete her crew. He assured me that it should not be allowed though it might be done clandestinely, which he could not help. I have reason to believe that she made no addition to her crew, and know from the statement of my gig's crew that three of the men she brought with her deserted. Her crew is described to me as made up of Spaniards, Frenchmen and Portuguese, with a few Englishmen, and but one American. Her First Lieutenant is THOMAS A. DERNIN, formerly a midshipman in our service.

I notice no change in the appearance of the *Florida* since I last saw her, except that now she has yards on her mainmast; then she had none, and she has changed her billet-head for a shield, surrounded by scroll-work, in which is borne the arms of the rebel States. *My men have been wild to fight, and I drew the shot from my gun the day she came in, fearing that, in their excitement, they would fire into her without orders, and break the neutrality of this port.* One thing is certain, the *Florida* does not intend to fight unless the chances are largely in her favor, for she skulked away from the old *St. Louis.*

I am, very respectfully, your obedient servant,
GEO. HENRY PREBLE, Commander, U. S. N.
Hon. GIDEON WELLES, Secretary of the Navy, Washington, D. C.

NEW-YORK LEGISLATURE.

Synopsis of Bills.

SECURITY FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.

Senator BAILEY introduced a bill providing that it shall be lawful for the Security Fire Insurance Company of the City of New-York to transact the business of insurance as specified and enumerated in the first and second subdivisions of the first section of the act entitled an act to provide for the incorporation of Insurance Companies, passed April 10, 1849.

KEEPING OLD RECORDS IN THE PUBLIC OFFICES OF THE CITY AND COUNTY.

Senator MURPHY introduced a bill providing that the county officers of the City and County of New-York are hereby authorized and directed to deposit books and papers in their respective offices, bearing date anterior to the year 1700, in the City Archives, in the office of the Clerk of the Common Council of said City, and copies of such parts of said books and papers as are applicable to the business of said respective offices shall be deposited.

NATIONAL LIFE AND LIMB INSURANCE COMPANY.

Senator LAIMBEER gave notice of a bill to amend section 2 of the laws passed April 25, 1863, incorporating this company so as to read as follows: In addition to the general powers of a corporation or body politic, the corporation hereby created shall possess and have power to make insurance upon the lives and limbs and health of the officers, soldiers, sailors and marines in the army and navy of the United States.

Sec. 3 is amended giving power to have a capital stock of $100,000, with power to increase the same to $500,000, to be divided into shares of $50 each.

Sec. 4 provides that the 12th section of the law of April 25, 1863, be amended so as to empower any married woman, sister, brother, son, daughter and mother, in their own name or in the name of either of them, or in the name of any third person, cause to be insured the life or limbs or health of any relative.

IN RELATION TO SURROGATES, EXECUTORS, ETC.

Senator HUMPHREY introduced a bill amending section 7 of the laws in relation to Surrogates' Courts, &c., passed May 2, 1863, so as to read as follows:

Sec. 7. In all cases where the petition for letters testamentary or of administration shall allege upon the information and belief of the petitioner, that the total value of the real and personal property of the testator or intestate does not exceed $500, and such petition is duly verified by the oath of the petitioner, no fees for any services done or performed by the Surrogate shall be charged from the executor, &c., of such estate, unless it shall appear by an inventory duly filed in his office, that the goods, &c., &c., and credits of such testator exceed in value $500; and in cases where it appears the application has been made for the benefit of minors, to enable them to receive bounty, arrears of pay, &c., &c., for services rendered in the services of the United States, no Surrogate fees shall be charged.

INTERNATIONAL LAND COMPANY.

Senator HASTINGS' bill incorporating the above company, names as corporators Erastus Corning, John F. Winslow, John A. Griswold, E. Corning, Jr., and Woodruff T. Barnes; and empowers them to buy and sell or exchange lands, and to introduce into general use agricultural implements and machinery driven or impelled by steam; and for promoting, providing and encouraging emigration from foreign countries, and for providing homesteads for emigrants.

The company shall keep an office in the City of New-York for the purpose of transacting its business.

The capital stock to be $100,000, with power to increase the same to $1,000,000.

Said corporation may be organized and commence operations at any time after $25,000 shall have been paid in, by the filing of a certificate in the Clerk's Office of the City and County of New-York.

MEDITERRANEAN COMPANY.

Senator FIELDS gave notice of a bill to incorporate George Griswold, George Edgar Underhill, Benj. H. Cheever, Cornelius S. Bushnell, M. D. Bean, Samuel P. Dinsmore and Chas. E. Miller and their associates as a body, politic and corporate, and as such, may have succession, a common seal, sue and be sued, &c., &c., after the manner of natural persons deal therewith, and in all respects have all the franchises, incidents, rights and privileges which may belong to or be conferred upon corporations created by the State of New-York.

Said company are hereby empowered to establish and maintain lines of steam-vessels, plying the ports of the Mediterranean Sea and the United States and other ports and places, and to carry merchandise, mails and passengers, and to engage in commerce at and between any such ports and places, and to take and receive by way of pledge, deposit, purchase or otherwise, moneys, stocks, bonds and other property in and about the commerce aforesaid.

The capital stock of the company shall be ten millions of dollars, with power to increase the same, for the purpose of adding to the number of steamships or other property, as may be needed.

Said company may be and act as merchants, and the commodities of the ports whereat they deal, and may buy and sell at their own risk or as agents or factors; may underwrite and insure all merchandise, ships, or other property freights or rights to property of other parties engaged in trade or commerce at or between the ports aforesaid.

REPORTS.

Mr. A. ANDREWS, Chairman of the Committee on Banks in the Assembly, presented the following report against the bill, providing that State Banks may become National Banks.

The Committee on Banks, to whom was referred the bill an act to authorize banks, banking associations, corporations, or individuals incorporated by or under the laws of the State of New-York, to become Banking Associations under the laws of the United States, beg leave to submit the following:

The present financial condition of our State and country cannot fail to awaken in every thoughtful breast the most serious apprehensions. Whilst the patriotism of our citizens has induced them to respond with the most praiseworthy alacrity to every demand upon the physical and pecuniary resources of the loyal States, it is not to be disguised that the sacrifices already made, and those still in prospect, are of appalling magnitude, and as such demand the most serious consideration. It is no evidence either of wisdom or virtue in an individual to ignore danger which is really present; the man who should persistently close his eyes whilst walking along an untried precipice, would be regarded as either a fool or a madman, and so in this crisis of public affairs danger is to be lessened and difficulties are to be surmounted in the estimation of your committee by that courage which dares to look them in the face, rather than by the pusillanimity which eschews their presence.

It is far from our intention to call in question the expenditure of men and means to an extent adequate to the suppression of the unholy rebellion of the Slave States; and to so strengthen the arm of legitimate Government, that its blows may fall with crushing effect upon the head of treason, is not less the dictate of patriotism than of interest. The inheritance of free institutions, won for us by the blood and sacrifices of the Revolutionary fathers, is a trust which we hold not for our posterity alone, but for the down-trodden natives of other climes; and whilst the end to be obtained by the suppression of the rebellion is of incalculable importance to ourselves and mankind. Whilst we would withhold no measure of assistance necessary to assure the desired result, there may justly exist a wide diversity of opinion as to the methods in which the resources of the country shall be applied to the exigencies of the occasion. If experience has failed to demonstrate in all cases the wisdom with which these resources have been applied, much may be conceded to the novelty of the situation in which the Government found itself suddenly placed; and still more of charity is demanded by the magnitude of the contest and the practical difficulties surrounding the political questions thrust upon the Administration for instant solution. Whilst, therefore, we extend to the action of the General Government all the tolerance which liberality demands, there can be no impropriety in scrutinizing its proposed measures, and warning it against the adoption of such as shall seem calculated to weaken its hold upon popular sympathy, or materially lessen its ability to cope with unrelenting enemies, and conduct to a happy issue the important questions of State policy that lie before us in the future.

Every patriotic heart responds to the desire that the rebellion should be subdued and the authority of the Government be reëstablished upon impregnable grounds throughout the extent of the Republic. To attain this end, unexampled requisitions for men and money have been unflinchingly met by our citizens; whatever measures have been deemed by the Government as desirable auxiliaries to the furtherance of the desired object have been freely conceded, almost without cavil or question. Local and personal interests, differences of political opinion, questions as to constitutional power, have all been held in abeyance by the general desire of all classes to strengthen the Government against its fratricidal assailants. If all has not been accomplished that could be desired, the failure cannot be attributed to any unwillingness on the part of the people to respond to all requisitions made upon their services, their means, or their generous confidence. They have looked with seeming indifference upon infractions of the strict letter of law if the object to be attained was even prospectively allied with the public safety. Dereliction from constitutional requirements, which, under ordinary circumstances, would have consigned the party enacting them to popular odium, if not impeachment, have been passed over as mere incidents to the exigency of the times. The assumption of power by executive officers, not unfrequently against the express inhibitions of law, have failed to arouse any serious remonstrances from either legislative or popular assemblages; and presuming upon this disposition of the popular mind to uphold the Government in whatever seemed desirable toward the suppression of the rebellion, the line of demarcation between national and State authority has been so far blotted out by the action of Congress as to leave it quite problematical whether that body exists by the primitive assent of the States, or whether the States continue to exist by the consent of Congress.

With all these favoring circumstances of popular liberality and sacrifice, we find ourselves at this time in presence of a public debt whose magnitude is appalling—with a paper circulation of untold amount, worth only 60 cents on the dollar in comparison with the universal standard of value—with national, State and county taxes accelerating in amount with fearful rapidity; with the necessaries of life augmented in price beyond precedent, and with speculation and extravagance more rampant than in the days of our palmiest prosperity. These are facts which we cannot ignore, and we can neither render them harmless by shutting our eyes to their existence, or avoid their distressing consequences by refusing to consider their origin and end, and if we cannot remove the power, of removing the burdens which this wicked rebellion has imposed upon the industry of the nation, we may at least guard against the unnecessary increase—we may prevent their aggregation upon particular classes and property, to an extent that shall be ruinous, and we may aid in so apportioning them as to prevent popular discontent that will ultimately destroy the public credit.

* * * * *

The evils resulting from a paper currency are so multifarious as to forbid enumeration. It is needless to speculate how vastly our public debt has been increased through this cause, or what would have been its present amount had all the transactions of Government been conducted on a specie basis. But it is a pertinent inquiry whether the issues of currency by the Government to an unnecessary extent has not been chiefly productive of this present redundancy, and whether measures are not now in progress, under the auspices of the Secretary of the Treasury, to still further inflate the currency.

During the pendency of the six per cent. loan—known as the 5-20 bond, the receipts of the Government from conversions into this stock were equal to the daily expenditures. The currency issued by the Government in the shape of legal-tender notes, was thus exchanged for this stock to the extent of more than $2,000,000 per day, and the banks of New-York were literally drained of Government notes to meet the demand for conversion. So great was the demand, that in a short time it reached the unprecedented sum of five hundred millions of dollars. There are no cogent reasons for believing that this absorption might have been continued to the present time had the Secretary of the Treasury not been "bitten with a rage canine" for borrowing at less than six per cent. Hence it was, the market was kept denuded of stock whilst the expenditures of the Government could only be met by a continued issue of currency, certificates of indebtedness, and such other expedients as lay within the means of the Treasury. But the currency brine was not yet of sufficient intensity to bear up the Secretary's egg, and hence followed the infusion of $50,000,000 reserve legal-tenders—the addition of one and two year interest-bearing notes, together with the issues of the National Banks. Is it strange that, under such manipulation, with no outlet by way of conversion, the currency should be sufficiently inflated to float a 5 per cent. stock? What matters it that all prices of commodities should be enhanced, and Government and people lose ten times the cost what they save in interest? Is such consideration to be weighed in comparison with the financial renown which must inure to him who borrows at less and less interest the deeper the country is plunged in debt? And, in case of popular discontent, may it not be safely predicted that the redundancy of the currency is owing to the $180,000,000 issued by the State banks, rather than the $500,000,000 issued by the Government?

No astute financier will, for a moment, maintain that under the wasting destruction of war, and the withdrawal of nearly two millions of men from productive industrial pursuits, the country can have progressed in real health since the outbreak of the rebellion. * * * * * * * Such is our present condition superinduced by the excessive issue of irredeemable paper.

A greater attenuation of the currency would probably induce the public to accept 4 per cent. whose interest is payable in gold.

In view of the taxation which must follow, it becomes our duty that the burdens be evenly distributed; care should be taken to guard against evasions, and to make the imposition as imperative against the investments of the rich as against the lesser but more apparent possessions of the middle classes. It is deeply to be regretted that Congress has carried the immunity annexed to investments in the stocks and securities of the United States so far as to exempt them "from taxation by or under State or municipal authority. The primary effect of this exemption is particularly evident in the case of corporations. The banks of this State hold United States stocks to an amount far beyond their aggregate capitals. Could this exemption, therefore, be made operative in their case, *it would at once remove one hundred and nine millions of dollars from the reach of State and local taxation*, and throw the accumulated burden upon property in other forms. When it is borne in mind that the aggregate amount of the National debt is already *two thousand million of dollars*, and that an equivalent amount of property is to be withdrawn from taxation, we cannot but apprehend disastrous result to the public faith and credit.

* * * * * *

Without derogating in the least from the loyal and law-abiding character of the citizens of this State, we cannot for a moment believe that they would patiently submit to seeing hundreds of millions of property invested in banks, insurance companies, and other moneyed corporations, withdrawn from taxation; nor will these companies in return allow rival corporations cooly to repudiate the obligations which the law imposes on their fellow-citizens. * * * In many locations, the rate of taxation is already two and three per cent. on the amount of valuations, with every probability of an increasing ratio in the future; and as all the banks organized under act of Congress invade this burden, interest and self-preservation will induce the State banks to forego their present organizations and assume an alliance so much more profitable in its character. * * * * * *

The outstanding circulation of the banks of this State, on the 28th of December, 1863, was $36,931,255, on a capital, $109,535,785, being only $4,538,363 in excess of the circulation of 1857, when the aggregate capital was less by $5,581,008. This fact proves conclusively that whatever evils the community is now suffering from an over-issue of currency, the fault does not lie at the door of our banks, which have always confined themselves to the ordinary channels of business, unseduced by the temptations around them. To meet the outstanding liability above stated, the banks held at the same period $26,6[illegible]5,669 in specie, backed by a deposit in trust in the Bank Department of securities amounting to $37,462,301, whilst they held the obligations of the National Government for more than $200,000,000. Yet these institutions so strong, so prudent, so patriotic, have not ceased to encounter the determined hostility of the Secretary of the Treasury, and through him, of unfriendly Congressional action, until it has become problematical whether they will be able to maintain their existence as State organizations against the partial and oppressive action of the National authorities. It is the crime of our system that it stands in the way of a gigantic scheme of centralization by which the whole banking capital of the country is to be brought under the dominant influence at Washington; and if not made subservient to the ambitious views of a financial secretary, at least to become the foot-ball of Congressional politicians, and subject to all the mutations which attend upon the new and patriotic principles which mark that locality.

* * * * * *

Questions of constitutional prerogative, upon which men of the highest intellects have differed, and which have been the subject of studious inquiry since the formation of the Government, are disposed of in a manner so flippant as to leave a reasonable doubt whether the provisions of the Constitution are regarded as of any binding validity. The institutions of the States created by, and amenable to no other authority, are discharged from their obligations to the power from which they derived their being, and as coolly transferred over to another jurisdiction as a pickpocket would empty the contents of a countryman's wallet into his own. Corporations, with special privileges, are planted within the States, without the consent of the latter, and as if they were parks for the nurture of Congressional shoots. The sovereign right of a State to tax the property of its citizens is treated as a nullity, whilst the inequality thus produced is held out as a bounty for enlisting under the banner of Congressional Banking. Nor are the practical evils to result from the measures thus sought to be forced upon the country of a less dangerous character.

* * * * *

Short-sighted indeed must be that person who fails to discern in the most distant future a crisis that will put to the severest test all the representatives of financial values.

* * * * *

If the law which binds the State Banks to the payment of taxes—irrespective of their investments in United States securities—be not sufficient, then its provisions shall be enlarged and altered until justice, in this respect, is attained, although the public mind has been sedulously cultivated into the belief that the action of Congress is omnipotent, and that its fiat cannot be questioned by State authority, there are those who believe that this potency is circumscribed within certain limits, and that outside of those it is within the province of State authority to clip the wings of Congressional assumption even though backed by all the patronage of the Treasury Department.

The report closes with a long quotation from President JACKSON's Bank Veto, believed to be written by the present Chief Justice of the Supreme Court, then acting as Attorney General of the United States.

Movements of European Steamers.

FROM AMERICA.			
China	April 6	New-York	Liverpool.
City of Manchest'r	April 9	New-York	Liverpool.
Africa	April 13	Boston	Liverpool.
City of London	April 16	New-York	Liverpool.
Teutonia	April 16	New-York	Southampton.
Persia	April 20	New-York	Liverpool.
Asia	April 27	Boston	Liverpool.
Borussia	April 30	New-York	Southampton.
Australasian	May 4	New-York	Liverpool.
Arabia	May 11	Boston	Liverpool.
Saxonia	May 14	New-York	Southampton.
Scotia	May 18	New-York	Liverpool.
FROM EUROPE.			
N. American	Mar. 17	Liverpool	Portland.
Teutonia	Mar. 19	Southampton	New-York.
Kangaroo	Mar. 19	Liverpool	New-York.
Hecla	Mar. 22	Liverpool	New-York.
City of London	Mar. 23	Liverpool	New-York.
Hibernian	Mar. 24	Liverpool	New-York.
Persia	Mar. 26	Liverpool	New-York.
Kedar	Mar. 26	Liverpool	Halifax.
Etna	Mar. 30	Liverpool	New-York.
Borussia	April 2	Southampton	New-York.
Asia	April 2	Liverpool	Boston.
Australasian	April 9	Liverpool	New-York.
Arabia	April 16	Liverpool	Boston.
Saxonia	April 16	Southampton	New-York.
Scotia	April 23	Liverpool	New-York.
Africa	April 30	Liverpool	New-York.

For New-Orleans, Havana, &c.

Yazoo	April 6	New-York	New-Orleans.
Geo. Cromwell	April 9	New-York	New-Orleans.

*Via Havana.

Departure of Domestic Mails.

North Mails close at	5 A. M. and 3:30 P. M.
South Mails close at	5 A. M. 4:30 and 10 P. M.
Western Mails (*via* Erie Railroad)	5 A. M. and 3:30 P. M.
Eastern Mails at	5 A. M., 1:30 and 6:30 P. M.

Mails for California, Oregon, Washington and the Sandwich Islands close daily at the New-York Post-office at 5½ A. M. and 3½ P. M.

On Sunday all Mails close at 1:30 P. M.

TO LET.

STEADY POWER AND LIGHT ROOMS—Also a two-fronted store and basement, on Canal near Broadway. JOHN GAUDU, No. 102 Walker-st.

OFFICE TO RENT.
Part of basement, No. 44 Pine-st.
Apply on premises.

TO LEASE.—FOUR LARGE HALLS ON THE second-story of the new building, at the junction of Broadway, 6th-av. and 35th-st., each 22 feet high, and 47 wide, and from 70 to 130 feet long, unbroken by columns and elegantly finished. Suitable for Armories and Drill Rooms, Churches, Lodges, Billiard Rooms, Concert and Lecture Rooms, or for meetings of any kind. Apply to WM. D. F. MANICE, on the premises, between 9 and 10 A. M., or at No. 46 Pine-st., between 1 and 3 P. M.

TO LET IN THE NEW BUILDING AT the junction of Broadway and 6th-av., between 35th and 36th-sts.; elegantly finished stores and basements, 12, 25 or 50 feet wide, by ½ the block, or running through from 6th-av. to Broadway. The location is unsurpassed for business, and the stores will equal any in the city. Apply to WM. D. F. MANICE, on the premises, between 9 and 10 A. M., or at 46 Pine-st., from 1 to 3 P. M.

TO LET.—A LARGE ROOM, EITHER ENTIRE or divided into offices to suit; the room is 60 feet deep and 40 feet wide, well lighted on three sides, with a large skylight in centre, known as "McCullough's Tea Salesroom," over the building No. 159 Front-st. Apply to WM. HOGE & CO., No. 58 Wall-st.

STEAM POWER TO LET.—FOUR LOFTS 50 feet by 100, well lighted and steady power, situated on 7th-av., between 28th and 29th sts. Apply on the premises, or at No. 131 Grand-st., to WESTON, COVEL & SCHLICHTING.

STEAM POWER NEAR BROADWAY—Nos 53 and 55 Prince-st. To let, large rooms, with extra light, power, steam hoistway and heating pipes; a large basement in each building, 50x100 feet, lighted with skylights. Apply to E. C. MOORE, No. 207 Centre-st.

COUNTRY RESIDENCE TO LET.—A large and handsome house on the south side of Long Island, near the water; 60 miles from New-York by railroad. Rent $350. Apply to J. G. FLOYD, No. 18 William-st., third floor.

FURNISHED HOUSE TO LET IN BROOKLYN—A small three-story house, genteely furnished, to be let for one year at $1,000. Location very desirable; ten minutes' walk from Wall-st. Ferry. Address Box No. 3,042 New-York Post-office.

CLOSTER, N. J.—TO LEASE—TWENTY-FIVE acres, adjoining the station, Northern Railroad of New-Jersey, nearly all tillable, fruit trees, &c., with comfortable house. Apply to J. M. TOWER, rear office La Crosse Railroad, No. 254 Broadway.

TO LET—ON BERGEN HEIGHTS, 20 MINUTES from Jersey Ferry by cars—a new three-story high-stoop house; gas and water; rent $300. Inquire in the *Independent* Office, No. 5 Beekman-st., from 8 to 10 A. M.

TO LET—PART OF HOUSE NO. 98 WEST Houston-st., two basements, two parlors and three attic rooms, in excellent order and finely finished. Will be let all to one family or in separate apartments. Can be seen between 12 A. M. and 6 P. M.

TO LET OR LEASE—PARTLY FURNISHED, and possession immediate if desired, a modern three-story high-stoop brick house on East 50th-st. Rent, $650. For permits, apply to C. E. MACKAY, No. 166 East 50th-st.

TO LET—FOR TWO YEARS, IN THE BEST part of West 30th-st., the three-story English-basement house, 20x50 feet, partly furnished or otherwise. Apply to G. FURMAN, No. 77 Cedar-st.

FURNISHED HOUSE TO LET—IN A central location, for six months from 20th April; family going to Europe; will be let low to a careful tenant. Address W. H., Box No. 852 Post-office.

BUILDINGS AND LOTS TO RENT—SUITable for manufacturing purposes, convenient to Hamilton-av. Ferry, Brooklyn. Inquire of C. KELSEY, office on Sedgwick-st., or at his residence, 19 Strong-place.

TO LET—LOFTS FOR STORAGE OF FURNITURE. Apply at No. 18 FOURTH-AVENUE.
CONKLINS & BAYLES.

TO LET—THE TWO FRONT ROOMS ON SECond floor of the two story house No. 93 Henry-st Rent $10 per month. Apply on the premises.

TO LET—TWO STORES IN THE BIBLE HOUSE; Astor-place; one on Astor-place and the other on 4th-av. Apply in the Treasurer's Office, 4th-av. entrance.

TO LET.—STEAM POWER, WITH LARGE rooms, well lighted, No. 21 Dunham-place, Williamsburgh, L. I., near the ferries.

TO LET—WORKSHOPS, WITH OR WITHOUT power. Size 23½ feet by 40 feet, also 23½ feet by 88 feet. Apply at No. 144 Greene-st.

TO LET—THE OFFICES AND LOFTS IN HOUSE No. 113 Nassau-st., and No. 52 John-st. Inquire of M. J. GILHOOLY, No. 78 Nassau-st.

FURNISHED HOUSE TO LET—NO. 30 West 32d-st. Inquire on the premises from 2 until 4 P. M.

DRY GOODS.

PARIS AND LYONS SILKS,
AT RETAIL, AT
LORD & TAYLOR'S,
Nos. 461 to 467 BROADWAY, corner Grand-street.
EXTRA RICH PLAIN, MOIRE, ECOSAIS, &c., &c.
ALSO,
FASHIONABLE LOW-PRICED SILKS,
IN GREAT VARIETY.
And at stores Nos. 255 to 261 GRAND-STREET.
And Nos. 47 and 49 CATHARINE-STREET.

RICH LACES AND EMBROIDERIES
AT
LORD & TAYLOR'S,
Nos. 461 to 467 Broadway, corner Grand-st.,
An elegant assortment of extra rich Laces and Embroideries, received per recent steamers,
AT RETAIL.
Also at stores Nos. 255 to 261 GRAND-ST.,
And Nos. 47 and 49 CATHARINE-ST.

FASHIONABLE DRESS GOODS,
AT RETAIL, AT
LORD & TAYLOR'S,
Nos. 461 to 467 BROADWAY, (corner of Grand-street,)
Just received per Steamers.
Florentines, Grenadine Hernanis, Crepe de Chine, Drap de Roubaix, Drap de Biarritz, Popeline de Paris, Organdies, Paris Prints, Poil de Chevre, &c., &c.
Also at stores Nos. 255 to 261 GRAND-STREET,
And Nos. 47 and 49 CATHARINE-STREET.

FURNISHING DEPARTMENT
AT
LORD & TAYLOR'S,
Nos. 461 to 467 BROADWAY, (corner Grand-st.)
HOSIERY, UNDERGARMENTS, GLOVES, TIES, SCARFS, &c.,
in great variety,
AT RETAIL!
Also, at stores Nos. 255 to 261 GRAND-ST.
And 47 and 49 CATHARINE-ST.

MOURNING DEPARTMENT
AT
LORD & TAYLOR'S,
Nos. 461 to 467 BROADWAY, (corner Grand.)
Mourning and Part Mourning DRESS FABRICS, BOMBAZINES, CRAPES, SHAWLS, MANTILLAS, BLACK SILKS, &c., &c.
Also at stores
Nos. 255 to 261 GRAND-STREET,
Nos. 47 and 49 CATHARINE-ST.

SPRING AND SUMMER SHAWLS.
A fine assortment, including every novelty of the season,
AT RETAIL,
AT
LORD & TAYLOR'S,
Nos. 461 to 467 BROADWAY, corner Grand-st.
Nos. 255 to 261 GRAND-ST.
Nos. 47 and 49 CATHARINE-ST.

LADIES' AND CHILDREN'S FURNISHING DEPARTMENT AT
LORD & TAYLOR'S,
Nos. 461 to 467 Broadway, (corner of Grand-street.)
NOVELTIES IN
LADIES' BREAKFAST ROBES and ROBES DE CHAMBRE, LADIES' and CHILDREN'S LINEN and UNDERCLOTHING, CHILDREN'S and MISSES' CLOAKS, INFANTS' and CHILDREN'S CAPS and HATS; also, INFANTS' WARDROBES COMPLETE, &c., &c., &c.

FASHIONABLE CLOAKS AND MANTILLAS.
An attractive assortment of Spring and Summer Cloaks and Mantillas, including the latest Paris Novelties, will be opened on MONDAY, April 4, and offered at retail.
LORD & TAYLOR,
Nos. 461 to 467 BROADWAY,
Nos. 255 to 261 GRAND-ST.,
Nos. 47 and 49 CATHARINE-ST.

CORSETS AND SKIRTS.—MRS. ELGER HAS the best and cheapest assortment in the City. Nice fitting corsets from $1; new shape skirts, best steels, our own make, from 60c. Also Werley's Paris made patent corsets. Misses' corsets, pads, steels, busts, &c., &c. N.B.—Crochet and needlework edgings, frillings, ruffings, real and imitation laces, for dress trimmings and under garments. Ladies' and children's plain hem-stitched and embroidered handkerchiefs very cheap. Nos. 880 and 882 Broadway, near 19th-st., east side.

AT GEORGE KEYES', NO. 343 8TH-AV.—Continuation of the great sale of best makes of black silks, suitable for cloaks and mantles; also plain colored silks; alpaccas in all the new shades, and a splendid stock of dress goods, new and fashionable styles, all from auction, and at popular prices.

AT MADAME RALLINGS, NO. 318 CANAL-st.—Just received two cases of French Bonnets, which, having arrived too late for the opening, will be exhibited on TUESDAY, April 5.

HOUSES & ROOMS WANTED.

WANTED—FOR ONE OR THREE YEARS, A cottage furnished or unfurnished, with stable attached, and one or two acres of land suitable for Summer and Winter residence, on the Hudson River or Harlem Railroads, not over an hour from New-York.
J. H. DRAPER, No. 36 Pine-st.

FURNISHED APARTMENTS WANTED for a small family; also, a floor unfurnished, for housekeeping, in a central location. Apply to or address Boarding Agency, No. 61 Bleecker-st. EDGAR & LAWRENCE.

BOARDING AND LODGING.

BOARD WANTED—BY THE FIRST OF MAY, or sooner, in the upper part of Brooklyn, vicinity of Clinton-av, by a gentleman and wife, child and nurse, two rooms, well furnished, on the second floor, with all the modern conveniences and first-class table; dinner at 6; terms not to exceed $25 per week. Address W., Box No. 166 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A PARLOR AND TWO BEDROOMS, in a private family, in a first-class neighborhood, between 4th and 6th avs., above 14th-st., from the 1st of May next; if desirable, permanent arrangements might be made; private table desired. Address P., Box No. 430 Post-office.

INSTRUCTION.

FAIRFIELD FAMILY SCHOOL FOR Boys, Fairfield, Conn. Summer session begins May 9. Circulars of James Rowland, No. 238 Front-st.; S. T. Keese, No. 7 Pine-st., H. T. Curtiss, Fairfield, or HENRY W. SIGLAR, Principal.

EAGLESWOOD MILITARY ACADEMY, Perth Amboy, N. J. Easter vacation ends April 2. Prepares boys for college, business, or the army. Catalogues at No. 10 Union-square, or at office of MARCUS SPRING, No. 1 Park-place.

MISCELLANEOUS.

MARBLE MANTELS.
The best place in the City to purchase cheap and well finished mantels is at
MARTIN OLSEN'S
MANTEL MANUFACTORY,
No. 326 Navy-st., and No. 66 Flatbush-av., Brooklyn on Island, N.Y.

HEADQUARTERS, 84TH REGT., N. G., S. N. Y.,
NEW-YORK, April 2, 1864.

GENERAL ORDERS NO. 16.—PURSUANT to division and brigade orders, this regiment will parade on MONDAY, April 4.

The line will be formed at 12 o'clock M, in 4th-st., the right resting on Broadway.

The field and staff will report to the Colonel, dismounted, at 12½ o'clock.

The non-commissioned staff and music will report to the Adjutant, on the ground, at 12 o'clock M.

By order. Col. F. A. CONKLING,
Commanding Regt.
C. B. MITCHELL, Adjt.

IMMENSE PRICES PAID FOR OLD BOOKS.
5,000 old and scarce Masonic books, cheap.
10,000 works on Architecture, Steam Engines, Dyeing, &c.
10,000 Photographic Albums, at our price.
100,000 works on History, Biography, &c., at your price.
500,000 Scrap Print and Engravings, at any price.
LEGGAT BROTHERS,
No. 119 Nassau-st., near Beekman.

TO OWER PHELLO PHRENDZ.—WHAT can bee dun? Hold on, deer Publick. Yur cumen leetle tu fast. Howzever Prezzes are runnen with litenen speed, & yuld get um sure. Thurd Editishun is bein Prentud, and we dont wunder that yu ar impatient, as witties is deer, and the Phunniest make cheep phat.

FRENCH, ENGLISH AND SCOTCH nursery stocks, fruit trees, evergreens, dwarf and standard roses, landing and for sale by C. RAOUX, No. 86 Cedar-st.

FOR SALE.—A ROSEWOOD SILVER-MOUNTED beer-pump, with pipes, &c., nearly new. Inquire at No. 11 Barrow-st.

REAL ESTATE.

WILLIAM M. WEEKS, Auctioneer.
PEREMPTORY SALE OF COUNTRY HOUSE AND FURNITURE
AT AUCTION.

WILLIAM M. WEEKS will sell on THURSDAY, April 7, at 12 o'clock, on the premises, "Birch Hill," residence of late Sarah R. Embree, two miles from Glen Cove, near Matinecock Meeting House: About 2¾ acres of good land, two dwelling houses, one new 24x38 feet, with wing 16x20; the other, gardener's house, five rooms; large chicken house and yard, about 50 fruit and ornamental trees, vines, small fruits, asparagus, &c. Situation healthy, views very fine, both water and inland; good school, churches, &c. Also entire furniture, piano, velvet and Brussels carpets, brocatel curtains, &c. Apply on premises, or to R. C. EMBREE, Executor, 37 Wall-st.

BROOKLYN YOUNG MEN'S CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATION.—The Rev. J. E. ROCKWELL, D. D., will preach the tenth sermon of the course before this Association, in the Central Presbyterian Church, Schermerhorn-st., near Nevins, on next SUNDAY EVENING, April 3. Subject—*The Apostle's Exhortation to Young Men.* Young men are cordially invited to attend.

GREAT REAL ESTATE INVESTMENT.—27 acres building ground adjoining East New-York, having two railroad fronts. The land is admirably adapted for manufacturing and building purposes generally. Will be sold at $800 per acre; adjoining land is selling at $150 per lot, or $1,800 per acre. H. A. MILLER, No. 74 Pearl st., or C. R. MILLER, East New-York.

A FINE HOUSE IN A GOOD NEIGHBORHOOD FOR SALE.—No. 121 Lexington-av., between 28th and 29th sts. The first-class, four-story, high stoop, brown-stone house with all improvements and in fine order. House 21 ft. 10 in. x52 feet. Lot 80 feet deep. Apply to ANDREW KING, No. 143 William-st., up stairs.

FOR SALE—A THREE-STORY AND BASEMENT brick house, 22 by 40 feet; gas, range, hot and cold water, bath and water-closet, all well built and in the finest condition; garden in rear; the whole ground 22 by 200 feet. Apply on the premises, Ryerson-st., east side, first house north of Gates-av.

FOR SALE—THE THREE-STORY AND BASEMENT brick house No. 186 East 18th-st., near 2d-av., superior build and finish, gas and water in all the bedrooms, and furnace. Apply at No. 114 East 24th-st., near 4th-av., from 8 to 10 A. M., or to T. B. STARR, No. 22 John-st.

FOR SALE.—THE NEW, FURNISHED, THREE-story and basement, and sub-cellar brick house, No. 47 Willow-terrace, East 73d-st., with all the modern improvements; within 5 minutes' walk of Central Park Pond and Ramble. Price, with furniture, $8,500. Apply to F. & H. HOWLAND, No. 80 Wall-st.

FOR SALE—A FOUR-STORY HIGH-STOOP brown-stone front house and lot on 42d-st., between Broadway and 6th-av., north side; house in perfect order. For particulars and permits, apply to ALLEN & BROWN, No. 96 Broadway.

MURRAY HILL.—FOR SALE—NO. 23 WEST 37th-st., brown-stone, English basement house, four-story, 16x55; all modern improvements; in good condition; lowest price, $15,500. Apply to T. BOND, No. 132 Broadway.

FOR SALE—THE TWO AND HALF STORY cottage house, No. 132 Vanderbilt-av., Brooklyn; house, 25x38, with extension lot 25x100; has gas, furnace and water; price, $4,500. Apply on the premises, or to R. B. FERRIS, Bank of New-York.

FOR SALE—THE FIRST-CLASS FOUR-STORY brown-stone high-stoop house on Murray Hill, No. 15 West 39th st.; size, 20.10x52; lot, half the block. Price $22,500. For permit apply to C. C. PINCKNEY, No. 8 Pine-st.

FOR SALE—PRICE $12,500—A FIRST-CLASS four-story brown-stone English basement house, in 12th-st, between 5th and 6th avs., 20.9 by 60 feet, in good order. Apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

$12,000.—FOR SALE—THE HOUSE 20x50, and lot No. 36 West 45th-st., between 5th and 6th avs. Apply to C. R. DISOSWAY, No. 5 Beekman-st.

$100,000 TO LOAN ON BOND AND Mortgage, in sums to suit; also, real estate bought and sold.
W. H. MITCHELL, No. 77 Cedar-st.

BERGEN HILL.—FOR SALE—A NEW house, 10 rooms, thoroughly finished, very pleasantly situated; lot 75x100; is offered at a bargain. DILLENBECK & BARNES, No. 12 Pine-st.

FOR SALE—THE EXTRA WIDE FOUR-STORY brown-stone house, No. 28 West 16th-st.; 14 bedrooms, 2 bathrooms, 4 water-closets. Inquire on the premises.

COUNTRY RESIDENCES.

FOR SALE,
A DESIRABLE RESIDENCE
AT SPRINGFIELD, MASS.

The homestead estate of Rev. Francis Tiffany situated on Central-st., consisting of a first-class brick dwelling-house, barn and about two acres of highly cultivated land, laid out as garden and shrubbery. The house was designed by G. J. Bryant, Esq., of Boston, and contains all modern improvements. It is situated in one of the pleasantest parts of the town, and commands a wide and beautiful prospect. Apply to THIRD NATIONAL BANK, Springfield.

FOR SALE—AT BRIDGEPORT, CONN., A handsome country residence, with eight acres of ground, 1½ miles from railroad depot. On the premises are a double house, with kitchen wing attached, furnished with hot-air furnace, bath-room, range, &c.; a large barn, with cellar, hen-house, tool-house, and other outbuildings, all nearly new and in good order; fine garden, fruit and shade trees, evergreens and shrubbery, grounds bounded by water on one side. Apply on the premises, to J. N. IRELAND, or to HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine st., New-York.

WEST POINT.—FOR SALE, A NEAT COTtage and one acre of land, in a desirable location, one and a half miles south of the Military Academy, within a few minutes' walk of Cozzen's Hotel, and adjoining the country seat of Alfred Pell, Esq. On the premises there is a never-failing spring of excellent water, a number of choice fruit trees, a carriage-house and stable. For terms, apply to W. H. RYAN, Room No. 4, No. 37 Park-row.

FURNISHED HOUSE TO RENT IN YONKERS—One of the most eligible situations upon Palisade-avenue, commanding a fine view of the Hudson for some 30 miles; with a laundry-furnace, gas and all the modern improvements, and a garden of half an acre well stocked with small fruit, for the Summer. Apply to A. M. HATCH, upon the premises, or to CHARNLEY & HATCH, Bankers, No. 34 Wall-st., or to THOS. W. BIRDSALL, Vice-President of Security Fire Ins. Co., No. 31 Pine-st.

TO LET—FOR A YEAR OR THE SEASON—A furnished farm-house and 7 acres of land, situated about 3 miles below Rahway, at Uniontown, New-Jersey. The house is pleasantly located, and surrounded by fruit trees. Possession given on or after April 1. Apply at WOOD BROTHERS, No. 596 Broadway.

FURNISHED COUNTRY SEAT TO LET ON STATEN ISLAND, for one or more years, handsomely situated; about 20 minutes' drive from the ferry; completely furnished; outbuildings commodious and of the best description. For particulars address S., Box No. 3,546 Post-office.

AT NEW-BRIGHTON, STATEN ISLAND, in Hamilton Park, near ferry, several first-class residences to rent, with all modern conveniences, adapted to gentlemen doing business in the City. Apply to T. BOND, No. 132 Broadway.

FOR SALE OR TO LET AT WHITE PLAINS—A double two-story and attic frame house, with one acre of land, carriage-house, stable, fine garden, fruit, &c., ten minutes' walk from railroad depot. Apply to E. B. LITTLE & CO., No. 114 Warren-st.

ASTORIA COTTAGE FOR SALE.—TEN rooms, seven lots, all modern improvements, barn, 50 fruit trees, grapery, large evergreen and willow trees, 30 minutes from Peck-slip; price $6,000. Address C. B. S., Astoria, N. Y.

COUNTRY RESIDENCE FOR SALE OR to let, in the town of Westchester, within an hour's ride of New-York. For particulars, inquire of JOHN P. NAZRO, Esq., No. 74 Wall-st., New-York.

FARMS.

FOR SALE—A FARM OF OVER ONE HUNdred acres, near Boiling Springs, New-Jersey, with improvements. For particulars apply to JOHN McCLAVE, No. 44 Pine-st.

AUCTION SALES.

CORPORATION SALE
OF
REAL ESTATE.

Public notice is hereby given that, by virtue of the powers vested in the Commissioners of the Sinking Fund of the City of New-York, by an ordinance of the Common Council, passed Feb. 22, 1844, and an act of the Legislature of this State, passed May 13, 1845, the Commissioners of the Sinking Fund will offer for sale at public auction, on SATURDAY, the 9th day of April, 1864, at noon, at the Exchange Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, in the City of New York, by William Kennelly, Auctioneer, the following real estate belonging to the City of New-York, viz.:

1. One lot of land on the south side of City Hall-place, in the City of New-York, between Chambers and Reade streets.

2. One lot of land on the west side of Main-street, in the City of Brooklyn, between Water-street and the East River.

Maps may be obtained at the Comptroller's Office, Hall of Records, on and after March 20, 1864.

Terms of Sale—Ten per cent. of the purchase money and expenses of auction and sale to be paid at the Comptroller's Office immediately after the sale; thirty per cent. on the 1st day of May next, when the deeds will be ready for delivery; the balance may remain on bond and mortgage for five years from May 1, 1864, with interest at the rate of six per cent. per annum, payable half yearly.

MATTHEW T. BRENNAN,
Comptroller.

CITY OF NEW-YORK, DEPARTMENT OF FINANCE,
COMPTROLLER'S OFFICE, March 9, 1864.

M. DOUGHTY, Auctioneer.

M. DOUGHTY WILL SELL, ON MONDAY, April 4, at 10½ o'clock, at No. 195 West 28th-st., between 8th and 9th avs., rosewood parlor suite, rosewood piano-forte, Hall & Sons, maker; medallion, velvet, Brussels and ingrain carpets; rosewood mahogany etagere, mirror, front and back secretary and library bookcase, oval mirrors, oil paintings, French clock and shade, enameled chamber suites, hair, husk and straw mattresses; feather beds, bolsters and pillows, gas chandeliers and brackets, oil-cloths, &c., the whole to be peremptorily sold.

AUCTION SALES.

U. S. MARSHAL'S SALE.
DANIEL H. BURDETT, Auctioneer.
BY BURDETT, JONES & CO.

By virtue of orders of sale to me directed by the Honorable District Court of the United States for the Southern District of Florida, I will sell at
PUBLIC AUCTION,
FROM
Store No. 6 Barclay-st.,
AT 12 O'CLOCK NOON,
TUESDAY, April 5, 1864,
87 BALES SEA ISLAND COTTON.
28 BALES UPLAND COTTON.
FROM PRIZE VESSELS,
Sloop RACER, Sloop LYDIA,
Sloop GARABALDI, Sloop HOPE,
Sloop MARIALOUISA, Schooner ELIZA,
Sloop MARY.

Catalogues and samples at the office of BENNER & BROWN, No. 113 Wall-st., three days before the sale.

JAMES C. CLAPP,
UNITED STATES MARSHAL,
Southern District, Florida.

PRIZE STEAMSHIP CUMBERLAND.
UNITED STATES MARSHAL'S SALE.
DANIEL H. BURDETT, Auctioneer.
BURDETT, JONES & CO.

By virtue of an order of sale to me directed by the Honorable District Court of the United States for the Southern District of Florida, I will sell at
PUBLIC AUCTION,
On FRIDAY, APRIL 8, 1864,
At 12 o'clock M., on board thereof,
THE PRIZE STEAMSHIP CUMBERLAND,
her tackle, apparel and furniture, as she now lies, at Pier No 30 North River. Iron; side-wheel. Length, 248 feet; width, 23 feet; depth, 11 feet; has two oscillating engines. Tonnage, about 750.

Cards for examination at the office of Benner & Brown, No. 113 Wall-st. Terms at sale.

JAMES C. CLAPP,
United States Marshal,
Southern District Florida.

VALUABLE FERRY FRANCHISES AT PUBLIC AUCTION,
AT THE CITY HALL.

On MONDAY, April 11, 1864, at 11 o'clock A. M., will be sold at public auction, to the highest bidder, with adequate security, for a term of ten years from the first day of May, 1864:

The lease of the franchise of the ferry now established north of and immediately adjoining the present ferry slip at the foot of Grand-st., East River, New-York, to the foot of South 7th-st., Brooklyn, E. D.

The lease of the franchise of the ferry about to be established from the slip or basin between piers Nos. 32 and 33, East River, New-York, to the slip foot of Bridge-street, Brooklyn.

The lease of the franchise of the ferry about to be established from the slip or basin between piers Nos. 32 and 33 East River, New-York, to the foot of South Sixth-street, Brooklyn, E. D., or some other point adjacent thereto.

The said several ferry leases will be sold, with all the rights, privileges and advantages thereof belonging to the Corporation of the City of New-York.

CONDITIONS.

The conditions and covenants of the leases to be in the usual form of ferry leases heretofore entered into by the Corporation.

The lease for each of the above-named ferries to be made to conform to the requirements of the City charter in relation to ferries, and also contain covenants on the part of the lessee or lessees that he or they will conduct and manage the said ferry or ferries agreeably to such rules, regulations, ordinances or by-laws as are now or may hereafter from time to time be made or passed by the Common Council or State Legislature.

The purchaser of the ferry lease and its appendages, in each case, will be required to pay at the same time and place of sale, to the Collector of the City Revenue, a sum equal to twenty per cent. of the amount bid for the annual rent, to apply on the rent of the first quarter, in case he executes a lease with the usual covenants, otherwise to be forfeited to the Corporation. He will be required, also, to furnish an obligation at the same time, executed by two sureties, to this effect, that he will execute a bond with sureties to be approved by the Comptroller for the punctual payment of the rent quarter yearly, and for the faithful execution of the covenants of the lease. The fees of the auctioneer, and the expense of the lease, bonds and revenue stamps, to be paid by the purchaser, and no expense whatever is to be incurred by the Corporation for or in connection with the pier, slip or bulkhead, or premises proposed to be leased, during the term of the lease.

The lease shall also contain a covenant requiring each ferry-boat to have attached to its engine a fire apparatus or force-pump, with not less than 400 feet of hose of the quality and dimensions as that used by the Fire Department of the City of New-York, and to be used for the extinguishment of fires whenever required by the Chief Engineer, or his Assistants, of the Fire Department of the City of New-York, for which service the lessees shall receive twenty dollars per hour for each hour engaged, and no time to be counted less than one hour.

MATTHEW T. BRENNAN, Comptroller.

J. H. DRAPER, Auctioneer.
BY SIMEON DRAPER.
Office No. 30 Pine-st.

TRUST AND DIVISION SALE OF VALUABLE REAL ESTATE, on
WEDNESDAY, April 6, 1864,
At 12 o'clock,
at the Merchants' Exchange Salesrooms, No. 111 Broadway.

46 CHOICE BUILDING LOTS,
As follows:
3 lots northwest corner of 80th-st. and 3d-av.
3 lots northeast corner of 80th-st. and 4th-av.
20 lots north side of 80th-st., between 3d and 4th avs.
20 lots north side of 74th-st., between 3d and 4th avs. Commencing 100 feet from 4th-av., all adjoining.

These lots will be sold under the decree of the Special Trustee, without reserve, and the title must be perfected on or before the 30th day of April, at 3 o'clock in the afternoon.

The terms of sale, which will be liberal, will be announced at the time of sale. One-half of the purchase-money may remain on mortgage at 7 per cent. per annum.

For further information, or for maps of the property, apply to the auctioneer.

A. J. BLEECKER, Auctioneer.

LARGE SALE OF PROPERTY IN THE XVIIth AND XVIIIth WARDS OF THIS CITY. A. J. BLEECKER, SON & CO. will sell at auction the following valuable lots of ground in the eastern part of the city, in one of the busiest and most active neighborhoods of New-York. The title to the whole property is unquestionable, and the sale will be peremptory. To take place at the Exchange Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway (Trinity Building), on WEDNESDAY, the 6th April, at 12 o'clock. 75 per cent. of the purchase money can remain on bond and mortgage of the premises:

AVENUE B.—5 lots on the east side of Avenue B, between 15th and 16th sts., each 23 feet by 88; avenue paved, sewered, and the walks flagged.

AVENUE B—8 lots on the east side of Avenue B, between 17th and 18th sts., (including the two corner lots,) each lot 23 feet by 88.

AVENUE B—8 lots on the east side of Avenue B, between 18th and 19th sts., (including corners,) each 23 by 88.

AVENUE C—4 lots on the west side of Avenue C, between 15th and 16th sts., each 23 by 88 feet; avenue paved and walks flagged.

AVENUE C—3 lots on west side of Avenue C, including the southwest corner of 18th-st.; each 23 by 88.

AVENUE D—9 lots on the west side of Avenue D, between 13th and 14th sts., (including the two corner lots,) each lot 23 by 88, except the corner lots, which are each 22.9 by 88.

13TH-ST.—8 lots on the north side of 13th-st., adjoining the last described lots on Avenue D, each lot 25 feet by 103.8. 13th-st. is paved and flagged.

14TH-ST.—8 lots on the south side of 14th-st., adjoining the above last named lots in the rear, each 25 by 103.3. 14th-st. is sewered, paved, and flagged.

15TH-ST.—1 lot on the north side of 15th-st., 75 feet east of the lots on Avenue B, 25 feet by 103.3. 15th-st. is sewered, paved, and walks flagged.

16TH-ST.—1 lot on north side of 16th-st., 93 feet east of Avenue B, 20 feet by 92.

17TH-ST.—7 lots on south side of 17th-st., 83 feet east of Avenue B, each lot 25 feet by 92, except 1 lot, which is 20x92.

17TH-ST.—16 lots on the north side of 17th-st., between Avenue B, and Avenue C, commencing 88 feet from Avenue B, each 25x92 feet. Street sewered, paved, curbed and guttered, and the walks flagged.

18TH-ST.—20 lots on the south side of 18th-st., comprising the whole front between 17th and 18th sts., each 25 feet by 92. Street sewered, paved, curbed and guttered, and the walks flagged.

18TH-ST.—8 lots on the north side 18th-st., commencing 88 feet east of Avenue B. Each lot 25 by 92 feet. Street sewered, paved, curbed and guttered, and walks flagged.

19TH-ST.—8 lots on the south side of 19th-st., directly in the rear of the last described, and of the same dimensions.

Maps of the above valuable property may be obtained of the auctioneers after the 10th inst., at their office, No. 77 Cedar-st., adjoining the Bank of Commerce.

J. COLE, Auctioneer.

NEW-YORK SUPREME COURT, KINGS COUNTY—ENOS COLLINS against JOHN S. BUSSING and others. In pursuance of the judgment of foreclosure and sale, made and entered in the above entitled action, I, David J. Lyons, duly appointed Referee for that purpose, will expose to sale and will sell at public auction on the 5th day of April, 1864, at twelve o'clock at noon of that day, at the Commercial Exchange, No. 369 Fulton-st., opposite the City Hall, in the City of Brooklyn, Kings County, all and singular the following described pieces of land, viz.: All those one hundred and five (105) pieces or parcels of land, situate, lying and being in the —— Ward of the City of Brooklyn, being part of the property laid down and designated by number on a certain map filed by Charles Hoyt, Esq., on the 31st day of January, one thousand eight hundred and thirty-five, in the office of the Clerk of the County of Kings, entitled or inscribed "Map of the Rose Hill property in the VIIIth Ward of the City of Brooklyn," and the same lots which on the said map are known and distinguished by the numbers 127, 128, 151, 152, 153, 154, 155, 156, 157, 201, 202, 203, 204, 210, 211, 212, 213, 214, 215, 216, 217, 218, 219, 366, 367, 368, 369, 418, 419, 420, 421, 426, 427, 428, 429, 430, 431, 432, 433, 434, 435, 436, 437, 438, 439, 440, 450, 451, 452, 453, 466, 467, 468, 469, 470, 471, 472, 473, 482, 483, 484, 485, 502, 503, 504, 505, 598, 599, 600, 601, 602, 603, 604, 605, 606, 607, 608, 609, 610, 611, 612, 613, 614, 615, 616, 617, 618, 619, 620, 621, 622, 643, 644, 645, 650, 651, 652, 653, 657, 658, 659, 660, 661, 666, 677.

And also all the right, title and interest in and to the one-half in width of the several streets (as laid down and represented on said map) opposite to and adjoining said lots respectively.—Dated BROOKLYN, Feb. 18, 1864.

D. J. LYONS, Referee.
JAMES S. HUGGINS, Esq., Attorney for Plaintiff.

JAMES C. MCGUIRE, Auctioneer.

GREAT SALE IN WASHINGTON CITY, D. C., by catalogue, of Seventy-nine first-class building lots, belonging to the "Davidson estate," on TUESDAY AFTERNOON, April 5, at 5 o'clock, at the auction rooms of JAMES C. MCGUIRE & CO., corner of 10th and D streets.

SEVENTY-NINE FIRST-CLASS BUILDING LOTS, belonging to the "Davidson Estate," comprising some of the most eligible building lots to be found in the city, situated principally on the high grounds north of Pennsylvania-av., between 9th and 15th sts. west, in the best improved and most desirable part of the city for private residences.

For descriptive catalogues, with terms of sale, &c., apply to JAMES M. MILLER, Auctioneer, No. 28 Pine-st., New-York.

P. C. BULKLEY, Auctioneer—Office No. 43 Wall-st.

WILL SELL ON TUESDAY, APRIL 5, at 1 o'clock, P. M., near the depot at New-Rochelle, Westchester County, the horses, carriages, sleighs, harness, &c., belonging to the estate of the late Perry Ayres. Trains leave 27th-st. at 11:30.

FINANCIAL.

OFFICE OF
VERMILYE & CO., BANKERS,
NO. 44 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK.

We are prepared to convert the U. S. 7.30 TREASURY NOTES into the 6 per cent. BONDS of 1881, with promptness, and on favorable terms.

Also, BUY and SELL, at market rates, all kinds of GOVERNMENT SECURITIES, including
U. S. 5.20 BONDS.
U. S. 7.30 TREASURY NOTES.
U. S. 12 MOS. CERTIFICATES OF INDEBTEDNESS.
U. S. QUARTERMASTERS' CHECKS.
U. S. Two Year 5 per cent. LEGAL TENDER NOTES.
U. S. 6 per cent. COUPON and REGISTERED, of 1881.
MATURING CERTIFICATES OF INDEBTEDNES: collected or purchased. VERMILYE & CO.

SIXTH NATIONAL BANK
OF NEW-YORK,
corner Broadway, 6th-av. and 35th-st.
CASSIUS DARLING, President.
GEO. G. HAVEN, Vice-President.
JNO. W. B. DOBLER, Cashier.
Authorized Depository and Fiscal Agents of the United States.
DIRECTORS:
CASSIUS DARLING, PAUL SPOFFORD,
FRANCIS LELAND, EDWARD HAIGHT,
GEO. G. HAVEN.
AUTHORIZED AGENTS FOR THE UNITED STATES 10-40 LOAN.

This bank is prepared to receive subscriptions on account of United States Bonds, authorized by act of March 3, 1864, bearing date March 1, 1864, redeemable at the pleasure of the Government after ten years, and payable forty years from date, bearing interest at five per cent. a year, payable in coin annually on bonds not over one hundred dollars, and semi-annually on all other bonds.

Subscribers will be required to pay, in addition to the amount of the principal of the bonds in lawful money, the accrued interest in coin (or in legal tender notes, or in the notes of National Banks, adding fifty per cent. for premium until further notice,) from the 1st day of March until the day of subscription.

Subscriptions and remittances may be addressed to
JOHN W. B. DOBLER, Cashier,
Or to Messrs. UNDERHILL & HAVEN, Sub-agents, No. 67 WALL-ST.

GUNNELL GOLD COMPANY.

Capital 300,000 shares, nominal par $10. Issued for the purchase of mining claims and property in Colorado, on the well known Gunnell Lode.

TRUSTEES.
A. W. MORSE, of Morse & Co.
FRED. C. GEBHARD, of Schuchardt & Gebhard.
HENRY MORGAN, of Matthew Morgan's Sons.
WILLIAM BELL, of Abraham Bell's Sons.
J. P. GIRAUD FOSTER, of Foster & Thomson.
PRESIDENT,
A. W. MORSE.
TREASURER,
F. C. GEBHARD.
BANKERS,
MESSRS. SCHUCHARDT & GEBHARD
COUNSEL,
T. C. T. BUCKLEY,
FOSTER & THOMSON, New-York.

Subscription books for a limited number of shares have now been opened and will close on the 6th of April, when the shares will be allotted at the office of the subscription Agents.

MORSE & CO.,
No. 24 William-st.

OSWEGO COUNTY.
PROPOSALS FOR $310,500 SOLDIERS' BOUNTY FUND BONDS.

Sealed proposals will be received by either of the undersigned until TUESDAY, the 12th day of April next, at 9 P. M., for the purchase of the whole or any part of the sum of $310,500 Soldiers' Bounty Fund Bonds, authorized by a resolution of the Board of Supervisors of Oswego County, passed Dec. 3, 1863, and by an act of the Legislature of the State of New-York, passed Feb. 9, 1864. The said bonds will bear interest at the rate of seven per cent. per annum, payable semi-annually on the 1st day of April and October in each year, and the principal will be redeemable in successive annual instalments of fifteen thousand five hundred dollars each, commencing on the 1st day of April, 1865, and ending April 1, 1884, at the Atlantic Bank, New-York City. The proposals will state the amount and time of maturity of the bonds desired, and the price per one hundred dollars thereof; and the persons whose proposals are accepted will therefore be required to deposit with the County Treasurer, at Mexico, or the Marine Bank in Oswego, the sums awarded them respectively, together with the accrued interest from April 1, the date of the bonds. Each proposition should be sealed and indorsed "Proposals for Soldiers' Bounty Fund Bonds," and inclosed in a secured envelope, addressed to either of the undersigned.

The right is reserved to reject any or all of the bids, if considered necessary, to protect or promote the interests of the county.

The bids will be publicly opened at the Court-house, in the City of Oswego, on the 13th day of April, at 12 M.

L. H. CONKLIN,
County Treasurer, Mexico, N. Y.
ELIAS ROOT, Oswego.
D. L. COUCH, Oswego.
J. H. WOODIN, Fulton.
A. W. SEVERANCE, New-Haven.
Mexico, March 15, 1864.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT,
OFFICE OF COMPTROLLER OF THE CURRENCY,
WASHINGTON, Feb. 27, 1864.

WHEREAS, BY SATISFACTORY EVIdence presented to the undersigned, it has been made to appear that the Fourth National Bank of the City of New-York, in the County of New-York, and State of New-York, has been duly organized under and according to the requirements of the Act of Congress, entitled, "An Act to provide a national currency, secured by a pledge of United States stocks, and to provide for the circulation and redemption thereof," approved Feb. 25, 1863, and has complied with all the provisions of said act required to be complied with before commencing the business of banking.

Now, therefore, I, HUGH McCULLOCH, Comptroller of the Currency, do hereby certify that the Fourth National Bank of the City of New-York, County of New-York, and State of New-York, is authorized to commence the business of banking under the act aforesaid.

In testimony whereof, witness my hand and seal of office this 27th day of February, 1864.

{L. S.} (Signed,) HUGH McCULLOCH,
Comptroller of the Currency.

OFFICE OF THE FARMERS' LOAN AND TRUST CO.,
No. 56 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK, March 28, 1864.

IN ORDER TO FACILITATE THE EXchange of New-York Certificates of the Philadelphia and Reading Railroad Co., for those issued in Philadelphia for the New-York Agency, all persons holding those certificates are requested to bring them to this office, between the 6th and 10th of April next, when the Treasurer of said company will be present to deliver the new certificates in exchange.

ROBERT C. BOYD, Register.

QUARTERMASTER'S OFFICE, NO. 6 STATE-ST.,
NEW-YORK, March 7, 1864.

PERSONS OWNING OR REPRESENTING steamers, ships, schooners, &c., are requested to send into this office daily the names of all such vessels as they may wish to charter to the Government or have freight for. Their tonnage, standing, rate of charter, &c., will be required.

STEWART VAN VLIET,
Major and Quartermaster.

COLUMBIAN MINING COMPANY.—The annual meeting of Stockholders of the Columbian Mining Company for the choice of Directors, and the transaction of any other business that may come before them, will be held at the Company's office, No. 44 Exchange Place, on MONDAY, April 4th, 1864, at 3 P. M.

F. W. CAPEN, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE CHICAGO & ALTON R. R.,
CHICAGO, March 21, 1864.

THE COUPONS OF THE INCOME BONDS of this company, due 1st April next, will be paid, when due, at the office of Messrs. G. S. Robbins & Son, No. 54 William-st., New-York.

JOSEPH PRICE,
Treasurer.

OFFICE OF THE CHICAGO AND GREAT EASTERN RAILWAY COMPANY, No. 37 WILLIAM-ST.,
NEW-YORK, March 23, 1864.

THE COUPONS OF THE FIRST MORTGAGE BONDS of this Company due 1st of April next, will be paid at the office of Messrs. SCHUCHARDT & GEBHARD, No. 21 Nassau-st., New-York.

L. H. WALKLEY, Secretary.

OFFICE OF JOLIET AND CHICAGO RAILROAD COMPANY, CHICAGO, March 28, 1864.

THE TRANSFER BOOKS OF THE JOLIET AND CHICAGO RAILROAD COMPANY will be closed on Wednesday, the 30th inst., at 2 o'clock P. M. The quarterly dividend is payable on Monday, the 4th of April, by the United States Trust Company of New-York.

JOSEPH PRICE, Secretary.

THE SEMI-ANNUAL INTEREST DUE April 1, 1864, on the First Mortgage Preferred Bonds of the St. Louis, Jacksonville and Chicago Railroad Company, will be paid on and after that date, on presentation of the proper coupons at the office of Messrs. M. K. JESUP & CO., No. 69 Exchange-place, New-York.

JAMES BERDAN, Treasurer.
CHICAGO, Ill., March 19, 1864.

NEW-YORK AND NEW-HAVEN RAILROAD CO.,
Corner of 4th-av. and 27th-st.,
TREASURER'S OFFICE, March 21, 1864.

THE INTEREST ON THE MORTGAGE Bonds of this Company, due April 1, 1864, will be paid on and after that date on presentation and surrender of the coupons, at this office, or at the Bank of the Republic.

W. BEMENT, Treasurer.

METROPOLITAN BANK, NO. 108 BROADWAY, New-York, March 18, 1864.—Election.—The annual election for Directors of the Metropolitan Bank, and for Inspectors of the next election, will be held at the Banking House, on Monday, 4th April prox., between the hours of 12 o'clock M. and 1 P. M.

GEORGE I. SENEY, Cashier.

OFFICE OF THE COLUMBIA FIRE INSURANCE CO.,
No. 161 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK,
March 29, 1864.

THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR DIRECTORS of this company will be held at their office on MONDAY, the 11th of April, 1864. Polls open from 12 M. to 1 P. M.

EDWARD KEMEYS, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE MERCANTILE FIRE INSURANCE CO., No. 166 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK.
NEW-YORK, March 22, 1864.

The BOARD OF DIRECTORS have this day appointed Mr. WILLIAM A. ANDERSON, (late of the Howard Insurance Company of New-York,) Secretary.

WILLIAM A. THOMSON, President.

HANNIBAL AND ST. JOSEPH RAILROAD COMPANY.—The coupons of the new Land Bonds of the Hannibal and St. Joseph Railroad Company, due 1st prox., will be paid on and after that date on presentation at our office.

DUNCAN, SHERMAN & CO.

AN ELECTION FOR THIRTEEN DIRECTors and three Inspectors of the next annual election of the NATIONAL UNION LIFE AND LIMB INSURANCE COMPANY will be held at the Banking-house of Livermore, Clews & Co., No. 32 Wall-st., on TUESDAY, April 5, 1864. Polls open from 12 M. till 2 P. M.

ATLANTIC AND GREAT WESTERN RAILWAY.—The Coupons of the Bonds of the Atlantic and Great Western Railway, due on the 1st April, will be paid at the office of McANDREW & WANN, No. 12 Pine-st.

FINANCIAL.

DENVER MINING COMPANY,
COLORADO.

50,000 Shares..........................$20 per Share.

The amount of stock offered for sale at $12 50 per share having been sold, the undersigned offer for sale the entire residue of the stock, being five thousand shares, at the minimum price of $15 per share.

JAMES WADSWORTH & CO.,
No. 61 Cedar-st.

$1,000,000 LOAN
OF THE
COUNTY OF NEW-YORK.

PROPOSALS FOR $1,000,000 SOLDIERS' BOUNTY FUND BONDS,
(Being the Balance not awarded on Bids for $2,000,000 opened April 2, 1864.)

Sealed proposals will be received at the Comptroller's Office until Saturday, April 16, 1864, at 2 o'clock P. M., when the same will be publicly opened, for the purchase of the whole or any part of the sum of "One Million Dollars of the "Soldiers' Bounty Fund Bonds," authorized by an Ordinance of the Board of Supervisors, passed March 18, 1864, and by an Act of the Legislature of the State of New-York, passed Feb. 8, 1864, being the amount not awarded on bids for $2,000,000 opened April 2, 1864.

The said bonds will bear interest at the rate of six per cent. per annum, payable semi-annually on the first day of May and November in each year, and the principal will be redeemable as follows: Five hundred thousand dollars Nov. 1, 1889, and five hundred thousand dollars Nov. 1, 1890.

The proposals will state the amount of bonds desired and the price per one hundred dollars thereof; and persons whose proposals are accepted will thereupon be required to deposit with the County Treasurer the sums awarded to them respectively.

On presenting to the Comptroller the receipts of the County Treasurer for such deposits, the parties will be entitled to receive bonds for equal amounts of the par value of the sums awarded to them, bearing interest from the dates of payments.

Each proposition should be sealed and indorsed "Proposals for Soldiers' Bounty Fund Bonds," and inclosed in a second envelope, addressed to the Comptroller.

The right is reserved to reject any or all of the bids, if considered necessary to protect or promote the interests of the county.

MATTHEW T. BRENNAN, Comptroller.
CITY OF NEW-YORK—DEPARTMENT OF FINANCE,
COMPTROLLER'S OFFICE,
April 4, 1864.

GARRISON'S MINING COMPANY.
OFFICE, No. 29 WILLIAM-ST.
President,
ANTHONY J. THOMAS, Esq.
Secretary,
C. G. MEASE, Esq.
Treasurer,
WILLIAM S. TOOLE, Esq.
Trustees,
William S. Toole, Esq., of Wm. S. Toole & Co., No. 170 Fulton-st.
Anthony Thomas, Esq., of Poirier & Co., No 32 Broad-st.
J. Hawkins Black, Esq., No. 29 William-st.
Joseph Bachman, Esq., of Joseph Bachman, No. 116 Pearl-st.
Edward Wolfsohn, Esq., of J. Wolfsohn, & Co. No. 29 Cedar-st.
Eugene Thorn, Esq., No. 8 West 16th-st.
John B. Stevens, Esq., No. 67 Wall-st.
CAPITAL, 100,000 SHARES OF $500 EACH.

Subscription books for this Stock, at 50 per cent., will be opened at our office, THIS DAY, April 2, 1864.

VAN SCHAICK & NASSETT,
No. 19 William-st.

INSURANCE, BANK AND MISCELLANEOUS STOCKS
BOUGHT AND SOLD BY
D. M. SEAMAN, Auctioneer, No. 14 Pine-st.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT THE St. Louis, Jacksonville and Chicago Railroad Company will pay at the agency of the Company, No. 59 Exchange-place, in the City of New-York, on the 30th day of April, 1864, the bonds of the company bearing interest at 10 per cent., and secured by a mortgage to Chester D. Hubbard and Morris K. Jesup, Trustees, and that after that date interest on the said bonds will cease.

M. K. JESUP & CO.,
Agents St. Louis, Jacksonville and Chicago R. R. Co.
NEW-YORK, March 24, 1864.

OFFICE OF THE CENTRAL MINING COMPANY OF COLORADO, No. 23 WILLIAM-STREET,
NEW-YORK, April 2, 1864.

THE TRANSFER BOOKS OF THIS COMPANY will hereafter be at this office, instead of at No. 54 Wall-st.

GEORGE O. CILLEY, Sec'y.

THE COUPONS MATURING ON THE Bonds of the Brooklyn Central and Jamaica Railroad Company, will be paid at the office of JEROME KELLOGG, No. 22 Exchange-place.

D. O. BRADLEY, Treasurer.

HARLEM STOCKS.—PARTIES WHO LOST on Harlem Railroad Stock, last week, can hear of something to their advantage by addressing (appointing an interview) E. F. G., Box No. 160 Times Office.

COMMISSIONER FOR NEW-JERSEY and other States—No. 5 Beekman-st., Room No. 18, first floor, over Park Bank.

DIVIDENDS.

SHOE AND LEATHER BANK, NEW-YORK,
March 25, 1864.

DIVIDEND.

A dividend of four per cent. has this day been declared out of the profits of the last six months, free from Government tax, payable on and after the 4th of April. The transfer book will be closed from the 1st to the 4th of April.

W. A. KISSAM, Cashier.

JOLIET AND CHICAGO RAILROAD CO.
NOTICE OF DIVIDEND.

Stockholders of the Joliet and Chicago Railroad Company are hereby notified that the dividends will be paid at the office of the United States Trust Company, No. 48 Wall-st., New-York, until further notice.

JOSEPH PRICE, Secretary.

SAVINGS BANKS.

THIRD-AVENUE SAVINGS BANK,
Corner 3d-av. and 26th-st.

Bank open daily from 10 A. M. to 3 P. M., and on MONDAY, WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY EVENINGS from 6 to 8 P. M.

SIX PER CENT interest allowed on all sums from $1 to $1,000. All moneys deposited on or before April 10 will draw interest from the 1st.

SPENCER K. GREEN, President.
RICHARD KELLY, Secretary.

MARKET SAVINGS BANK, NO. 82 NASSAU-ST., NEAR FULTON.—Open daily from 10 A. M., to 3 P. M., and on MONDAYS and THURSDAYS from 5 to 7 P. M.

SIX PER CENT INTEREST ALLOWED.

Money deposited on or before APRIL 20, will draw interest from April 1.

LUTHER C. CARTER, President.
JAMES C. STONEALL, } Vice
CHARLES COOPER, } Presidents.
HENRY R. CONKLIN, Secretary.
THOMAS W. COWDEN, Treasurer.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

OYSTER SALOON FOR SALE—WITH FIXtures and dwelling attached, No. 99 Henry-st., New-York.

TO CAPITALISTS.—PARTNER WANTED.—A middle-aged man, at present with one of the oldest banking and stock-exchange firms in Wall-st., is desirous of forming a copartnership with a gentleman of respectability and of means, with a view of transacting a general banking and stock business. First-class parties wishing to reply to this advertisement will address, for two days, PARTNER, Box. No. 1,458, New-York Post-office.

FOR SALE—A SECOND MORTGAGE ON VALuable Staten Island property; amount, $3,000. A large discount will be allowed. Apply to N. W. BUSTEED, Room No. 2, No. 6 Wall-st., New-York.

A RARE CHANCE.—FOR SALE, A PRINTING Office, containing all the materials for book and job work, and patronized by the leading publishers. For particulars address PRINTER, Box 164, Times Office.

GROCERIES & PROVISIONS.

TO GROCERS AND TEA DEALERS.
PAPER BAGS, PAPER BAGS.

We are now manufacturing and prepared to furnish all sizes of paper bags, made of the best stock, and designed especially for grocers and tea dealers. Also, paper flour bags, to hold 12½, 25 and 50 pounds, made of the best Manila paper, and suitable for grocers and millers, neatly printed to order, in various designs. All descriptions of bags constantly on hand and for sale at the

CORN EXCHANGE BAG MANUFACTORY.
B. B. CLARK & CO.,
Nos. 123, 125 and 127 Broad-st.

MEDICAL.

HO! YE AFFLICTED!! "WHY WILL YE DIE?"

If you desire to be restored to health, go at once to DOCTOR ABNER D. JONES, at No. 142 East 9th-st., near Broadway, New-York.

DR. JONES will treat successfully and effectually,
CANCER, PARALYSIS,
SCROFULA, EPILEPSY,
NEURALGIA, ST. VITUS' DANCE,
RHEUMATISM, LOCKJAW,
SPINAL DISEASES, CONSTIPATION OF BOWELS,
ULCERS, ALL KINDS, LUMBAGO,
CONSUMPTION, CATARRH,
TORPID LIVER, DEAFNESS,
ASTHMA, HEADACHE,
DROPSY,
CHILLS AND FEVER,
WITHERED LIMBS, CROOKED OR CLUBBED FEET OR HANDS, ENLARGEMENT OF THE JOINTS.

DR. JONES' method of curing Cancer is peculiar, and not practiced by any other physician. He utterly repudiates the use of the KNIFE and CAUSTICS. He simply destroys the Tumor, and extirpates the humor entirely from the system, purifying it from all tendency to return again. A new lease of life is given. Health is completely restored! Do not despair because your Physician has given you over. "Never say die!"

Delay not, therefore, for to delay is death! But go at once and consult DR. JONES, who will charge you nothing for advice.

Office, No. 142 East 9th-st., near Broadway, New-York. Office hours from 9 to 4, and 7 to 9, evening.

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICES.

NEW-YORK, April 1, 1864.

THOMAS P. HUNTINGTON THIS DAY retires from the house of Clark, Dodge & Co.

CLARK, DODGE & CO., No. 51 Wall-st.

THE ARMY AND NAVY.

N. Y. COUNTY VOLUNTEER COMMITTEE,
OFFICE NEW BUILDINGS,
Cor. Chambers-st. and Broadway.

5,000 RECRUITS WANTED FOR THE NAVY.
COUNTY BOUNTY OF $300, AND $100 CASH DOWN.

The United States authorities having, in order to fill up the Navy, authorized the raising of recruits for that branch of the service, and guaranteed that Recruits for the Navy shall be counted on the quota of the places where they elect to be credited, the same as if they were Recruits for the Army, the County Volunteer Committee have resolved to pay Recruits for the Navy the following Bounty, cash down, upon their being duly mustered into the service:

When Enlisting for One Year..............................$100
When Enlisting for more than One Year...............$300

Any person bringing a Recruit for the Navy to this office will receive a county premium of $10.

Persons desiring to enlist in the Navy are requested to apply at the Volunteer Rooms, City Hall Park, corner Broadway and Chambers-st.

C. GODFREY GUNTHER, Mayor.
MATTHEW T. BRENNAN, Comptroller.
ORISON BLUNT, Supervisor.
WILLIAM M. TWEED, Supervisor.
WILLIAM R. STEWART, Supervisor.
ELIJAH F. PURDY, Supervisor.
GEORGE OPDYKE, Auxiliary Member.
County Volunteer Committee.
NEW-YORK, April 4, 1864.

N. Y. COUNTY VOLUNTEER COMMITTEE,
OFFICE NEW BUILDINGS,
Cor. Chambers-st. and Broadway,
Entrance on Broadway.

10,000 VOLUNTEERS WANTED.

The following are the pecuniary inducements offered:

COUNTY BOUNTY, cash down	$300 00
STATE BOUNTY	$75 00
UNITED STATES BOUNTY to new recruits	302 00
UNITED STATES BOUNTY additional to veteran soldiers	100 00
	477 00
Total	$770 00

Applications to be made personally at the office of the Committee.

☞ Any person bringing a recruit for the army to this office, will receive a County premium of ten dollars.

C. GODFREY GUNTHER, Mayor.
MATTHEW T. BRENNAN, Comptroller.
ORISON BLUNT, Supervisor.
ELIJAH F. PURDY, Supervisor.
WILLIAM R. STEWART, Supervisor.
WILLIAM M. TWEED, Supervisor.
GEORGE OPDYKE, Auxiliary Member.
County Committee.
ORISON BLUNT, Chairman.
NEW-YORK, April 4, 1864.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

PROCLAMATION.

I deem it a duty to call the attention of my fellow-citizens to the fact that, during the continuance of the unhappy strife in which our once peaceful States are involved, there has arisen a host of Good Samaritans, whose sole care is "to allay the pain and draw out the irritation" of the unfortunate participants therein.

The Sanitary Fairs throughout the country are to culminate in the gigantic enterprise of the benevolent ladies of this Metropolis, which is to be inaugurated on MONDAY next, with appropriate military and civic ceremonies.

In view of the importance of the occasion and the praiseworthy associations connected with this labor of love, I recommend to my fellow-citizens to observe the 4th day of April, inst., as a holiday, and that all business, except works of charity and necessity, be suspended.

(Copy.) C. GODFREY GUNTHER, Mayor.

THE COMMITTEE ON NATIONAL AFFAIRS OF THE COMMON COUNCIL will meet every day, during the present week, in the Chamber of the Board of Aldermen, at 3 o'clock P. M., for the purpose of making arrangements to receive the regiments returning on furlough, for the purpose of recruiting. Also, to make suitable arrangements to give those already arrived, and about to depart for the seat of war, an entertainment. Commandants of regiments now home on furlough, whose term is about to expire, are requested to communicate with the committee, by letter addressed to the Chairman or Secretary of the committee, No. 8 City Hall.

JOHN HARDY Chairman.
E. W. TAYLOR, Secretary.

THE COMMITTEE ON STREETS OF THE Board of Councilmen will meet on WEDNESDAYS, at 1 o'clock P. M., in Room No. 5 City Hall.

All parties interested in papers referred to the committee are invited to attend.

PATRICK H. KEENAN,
PATRICK RUSSELL,
MICHAEL BROPHY,
Committee on Streets.

THE COMMITTEE ON CLEANING STREETS of the Board of Councilmen will meet on MONDAYS, at 1 o'clock P. M., in Room No. 5 City Hall.

All parties interested in papers referred to the committee are invited to attend.

Councilman HAGERTY,
Councilman KOSTER,
Councilman HAVILAND,
Committee on Cleaning Streets.

THE COMMITTEE ON ROADS OF THE Board of Councilmen will hold a meeting in Room No. 5 City Hall on every WEDNESDAY, at 1 o'clock P. M. Parties having business with the committee are invited to attend.

PATRICK RUSSELL, } Committee
MICHAEL BROPHY, } on
WM. JOYCE, } Roads.

THE COMMITTEE ON SALARIES AND Offices of the Board of Councilmen, will meet every MONDAY, at 2 o'clock. P. M.

All parties having business before the Committee are requested to attend.

CHARLES RILEY,
MICHAEL C. GROSS,
JOHN BRICE,
Committee on Salaries and Offices.

THE COMMITTEE ON CROTON AQUEDUCT of the Board of Councilmen will meet on SATURDAYS, at 1 o'clock P. M., in Room No. 5 City Hall.

All parties interested in papers referred to the committee are invited to attend.

Councilman HEALY,
Councilman HEFFERNAN,
Councilman FITZGERALD,
Committee on Croton Aqueduct.

THE COMMITTEE ON MARKETS OF the Board of Councilmen will meet every MONDAY, at 2 o'clock P. M., in Room No. 5 City Hall.

All parties interested in papers referred to the committee, are invited to attend.

Councilman HAGERTY,
Councilman SCHAEFER,
Councilman COOK,
Committee on Markets.

THE COMMITTEE ON DONATIONS AND Charities of the Board of Councilmen, will meet every SATURDAY, at 12 o'clock, M., in Room No. 5 City Hall.

All parties having business before the Committee, are requested to attend.

SAMUEL T. WEBSTER,
WM. S. OPDYKE,
JOHN BRICE,
Committe on Donations and Charities.

THE COMMITTEE ON FIRE DEPARTMENT of the Board of Councilmen will meet every MONDAY, at 2 o'clock P. M. All parties having business with the committee are invited to attend.

GEORGE McGRATH,
JEREMIAH HEFFERNAN,
CHARLES RILEY,
Committee on Fire Department.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

MALES.

WANTED—A SITUATION IN AN EXCHANGE broker's office or commercial house, by a young man who understands accounts, and speaks French and German. Address M. H., Box No. 168 Times Office.

HELP WANTED

A SEAMSTRESS.—WANTED, A PROTESTANT seamstress. Apply, with recommendations, at No. 25 Washington-square, from 9 to 10 o'clock.

A WAITER.—WANTED, A SECOND WAITER, with good references; none other need apply. Apply between 12 and 3 o'clock at No. 61 University-place.

WANTED—A LAUNDRESS AND A SEAMstress, to go to Newport, R. I., with a private family; both must be Protestant and well recommended. Apply at the Clarendon Hotel, Parlor No. 33, between 10 and 11 o'clock A. M.

WANTED—AN INTELLIGENT YOUTH, ABOUT 18 years old, to run errands and make himself generally useful; must come well recommended. Apply at No. 697½ Broadway, cor 4th-st.

SALESMAN WANTED.—E. S. JAFFRAY & CO., have a vacancy in their Mens' Furnishing Department. A salesman of experience and ability may make a permanent and advantageous engagement.

WANTED—A FIRST-CLASS BUTLER, AT NO. 18 East 16th-st. Apply in the morning, between 10 and 12 o'clock.

COLORED COOK WANTED—ONE FULLY competent, with best City reference required. Apply between 9 and 12 A. M. at No. 30 West-17th-st.

GROOM WANTED—A SMART BOY TO GO TO Newport, R. I. Apply at the Clarendon Hotel, No. 33, with recommendations.

ERRAND BOY WANTED—IN A DOMESTIC goods commission house. Address K., Box No. 4,616 New-York Post-office, with reference.

POLITICAL.

THE CITIZENS' ASSOCIATION OF NEW-YORK.

All those in favor of an efficient and economical CITY GOVERNMENT, are invited to join this Association.

OFFICE No. 813 Broadway.

STEAMBOATS.

FOR NEW-HAVEN, HARTFORD AND SPRINGFIELD.—Steamers leave Peck-slip at 3:15 P. M. Passengers go north and east from New-Haven at 11 P. M. NIGHT LINE—Steamers leave at 11 P. M., arriving in New-Haven in time for all early morning trains.

DENTISTRY.

AT COLTON DENTAL ASSOCIATION, with the Nitrous Oxide, teeth are drawn as easy as wishing they were out. This is a literal fact. No. 22 Bond-st., New-York.

FAIRS.

METROPOLITAN FAIR TICKETS.

The ticket department of the Fair will be (by permission of J. W. Wallack, Esq.,) under the direction of Mr. THEODORE MOSS.

Tickets can now be obtained at the following places:
Box office of Wallack's Theatre.
C. J. Barker, Harnden Express office, No. 74 Broadway.
C. O. Jones, No. 76 Cedar-st.
No. 10 Astor House, of Mr. F. V. Rushton.

PRICES:
Season tickets, admitting to all departments, at all times except the opening night.......$5
Tickets for opening ceremonies, March 28.......$2
Tickets for Tuesday, day of exhibition, or Wednesday, first day of sales.......$1
Tickets for Thursday, Friday or Saturday of first week.......50c

The Fair will open on MONDAY EVENING, April 4, and continue for two weeks.

The committee reserve the right to change the rates of admission from time to time.

Prices for the second week will be announced after the opening of the Fair.

The same ticket admits to the 14th-st. and the Union-square departments.

GEORGE GRISWOLD GRAY,
Chairman of Committee of Arrangements.

METROPOLITAN FAIR.
TICKETS FOR THE
METROPOLITAN FAIR
for sale by
CHARLES O. JONES, Stationer,
No. 76 Cedar-st., near the Post office.

PROPOSALS.

[No. 115.]
ARMY CLOTHING AND EQUIPAGE OFFICE,
CINCINNATI, Ohio, March 22, 1864.

PROPOSALS ARE INVITED BY THE undersigned, until THURSDAY, April 7, 1864, at 12 o'clock M., for furnishing this Department (by contract) with—

National Colors, Army Standard.
Regimental Colors—Artillery, Army Standard.
Regimental Colors—Infantry, Army Standard.
Garrison Flags, Army Standard.
Storm Flags, Army Standard.
General Hospital Flags, Army Standard.
Company Order Books, Army Standard.
Company Clothing Books, Army Standard.
Company Descriptive Books, Army Standard.
Company Morning Report Books, Army Standard.
Post Order Books, Army Standard.
Post Letter Books, Army Standard.
Post Guard Report Books, Army Standard.
Regimental Letter Books, Army Standard.
Regimental Descriptive Books, Army Standard.
Regimental Index Books, Army Standard.
Regimental Order Books, Army Standard.
Hat Feather Sockets, Army Standard.
Ostrich Feathers, for Hats, Army Standard.
Chevrons—Service, Army Standard.
Chevrons—Ordnance Sergeants, Silk, Army Standard.
Chevrons—Hospital Stewards, Army Standard.
Chevrons—Cavalry, Sergeant-Majors, Army Standard.
Chevrons—Cavalry, Quartermaster-Sergeants, Army Standard.
Chevrons—Cavalry, First Sergeants, Army Standard.
Chevrons—Cavalry, Sergeants, Army Standard.
Chevrons—Cavalry, Corporals, Army Standard.
Chevrons—Artillery, Sergeant-Majors, Army Standard.
Chevrons—Artillery, Quartermaster-Sergeants, Army Standard.
Chevrons—Artillery, First Sergeants, Army Standard.
Chevrons—Artillery, Sergeants, Army Standard.
Chevrons—Artillery, Corporals, Army Standard.
Chevrons—Infantry, Sergeant-Majors, Army Standard.
Chevrons—Infantry, Quartermaster-Sergeants, Army Standard.
Chevrons—Infantry, First Sergeants, Army Standard.
Chevrons—Infantry, Sergeants, Army Standard.
Chevrons—Infantry, Corporals, Army Standard.
Drum Heads—Batter, Army Standard.
Drum Heads—Snare, Army Standard.
Fifes, Army Standard.
Haversacks—Painted, Army Standard.
Cotton Duck—10 and 12 oz., Army Standard.

Samples of which may be seen at the Office of Clothing and Equipage in this City.

To be delivered free of charge, at the U. S. Inspection Warehouse, in this city, in good new packages, with the name of the party furnishing, the kind and quantity of goods distinctly marked on each article and package.

Parties offering goods must in all cases furnish samples, marked and numbered to correspond with their proposal, and distinctly state in their bids the quantity of goods they propose to furnish, the price and the time of delivery.

A guaranty, signed by two responsible persons, must accompany each bid, guaranteeing that the bidder will supply the articles awarded to him under his proposal.

Bids will be opened on Thursday, April 7, 1864, at 2 o'clock P. M., at this office, and bidders are requested to be present.

Awards will be made on Saturday, April 9.

Bonds will be required that the contracts will be faithfully fulfilled.

Telegrams relating to proposals will not be noticed.

Blank forms of proposals may be obtained at this office.

The right to reject any bid deemed unreasonable is reserved.

By order of Col. THOMAS SWORDS, A. Q. M. G.
C. W. MOULTON,
Captain and A. Q. M.

ARMY CLOTHING AND EQUIPAGE OFFICE,
CINCINNATI, O., March 21, 1864.

PROPOSALS ARE INVITED BY THE undersigned until TUESDAY, April 5, 1864, at 12 o'clock M., for furnishing this Department (by contract) with—

Cavalry Standards—Army Standard.
Bugles, with extra Mouth Pieces—Army Standard.
Trumpets, with extra Crooks—Army Standard.
Trumpet Cords and Tassels—Army Standard.
Forage Caps—Army Standard.
Letters from A to K—Army Standard.
Figures from 1 to 0—Army Standard.
Canteens—Army Standard.
Rubber Poncho Tent Blankets—Army Standard.
Trowsers, Footmen—Army Standard.
Trowsers, Horsemen—Army Standard.

Samples of which may be seen at the office of Clothing and Equipage in this city.

To be delivered, free of charge, at the U. S. Inspection Warehouse, in this city, in good new packages, with the name of the party furnishing, the kind and quantity of goods distinctly marked on each article and package.

Parties offering goods must in all cases furnish samples, marked and numbered to correspond with their proposal, and distinctly state in their bids the quantity of goods they propose to furnish, the price, and the time of delivery.

A guaranty, signed by two responsible persons, must accompany each bid, guaranteeing that the bidder will supply the articles awarded to him under his proposal.

Bids will be opened on Tuesday, April 5, 1864, at 2 o'clock P. M., at this office, and bidders are requested to be present.

Awards will be made on Wednesday, April 6. Bonds will be required that the contracts will be faithfully fulfilled.

Telegrams relating to Proposals will not be noticed.

Blank forms of Proposals may be obtained at this office.

The right to reject any bid deemed unreasonable is reserved.

By order of Col. THOMAS SWORDS, A. Q. M. G.
C. W. MOULTON,
Captain and A. Q. M.

SEALED PROPOSALS WILL BE REceived at the office of the Minnesota Central Railway Company, in Minneapolis, Minnesota, until the 5th day of May, 1864, at 12 o'clock noon, for the grading, masonry and bridging on the branch line of said road from Mendota to St. Paul.

The work comprises a large amount of sand-rock excavation, and the masonry and superstructure of a bridge across the Mississippi River.

Notice is hereby given that on or about the same date, the work of completing the grading, masonry and bridging on the main line of said road, from Farribault to the Iowa State line, (57) fifty-seven miles, will be contracted for.

The work upon the branch line is of a very heavy character, and is worthy the attention of responsible contractors.

Payments will be made monthly, in cash, and bids received for the work in small or large quantities, the company reserving the right to reject any bids not satisfactory as to price or as to the responsibility of the parties making the same.

For information with regard to said work, application may be made to the Company's Chief Engineer, at Minneapolis, Minnesota.

S. CHAMBERLAIN, President.
D. C. SHEPARD, Chief Engineer.

EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE OFFICE,
Feb. 4, 1864.

MAIL COMMUNICATION BETWEEN JAMAICA AND THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA.—The Governor and Executive Committee will receive proposals up to the 8th April next from parties willing to contract with them for the conveyance, in steam vessels, of a monthly mail between the City of Kingston, in this island, and the City of New-York, in the United States of America, and vice versa, under the authority of the acts of this Island, 22d Vic. c. 48, 23 Vic. c. 11, and 27 Vic. c. 1, to provide steam communication between this Island the United States of America.

The terms and conditions, including the period for which the contract will be taken, will be made known on application to Messrs. THOMSON, HANKEY & CO., Mincing-lane, London, JEREMIAH LEAYCRAFT, Esq., New-York, or at this office.

Tenders for this service are to be addressed and sent to the Secretary of the Executive Committee of Jamaica, Spanish Town.

ASSISTANT QUARTERMASTER'S OFFICE,
FORAGE DEPARTMENT, No. 66 CEDAR-ST.,
NEW-YORK, March 11, 1864.

PROPOSITIONS WILL BE RECEIVED daily, for the
FREIGHTING OF FORAGE
for the U. S. Quartermaster's Department, from New-York City, Philadelphia, Boston, Portland, and other ports on Coast of Maine,
TO
Washington, Alexandria, Va.; Newbern, N. C.; Port Royal, S. C., and New-Orleans, La.
PROPOSITIONS
must state name, standing, and capacity of vessel, quantity of hay and grain, respectively, they will receive, and when ready for cargo, and addressed to

S. L. BROWN,
Captain and Asst. Quartermaster.

TO CONTRACTORS. — SEPARATE SEALED proposals, each indorsed with the title of the work for which the same may be offered, will be received at this office until 12 o'clock, M., of THURSDAY, April 14, for the construction of Sewers in the following streets, to wit.: in Seventieth-street, from Hudson River to and through Tenth-avenue to Seventy-fifth-street; also in First-avenue, from Fifty-eighth to Sixtieth-street, with lateral branch in Fifty-ninth-street, to near Second-avenue; also in Eighth-avenue, between Thirteenth and Fourteenth-streets; also in Oliver-street, between Chatham-square and Madison-streets, and also in Suffolk-street between Broome and Delancy-streets; and for the construction of Trap block pavements in Third-avenue, from Fifty-sixth street to Eighty-sixth street; also in Fortieth-street, between Ninth and Tenth avenues, and also in Twenty-second-street from Fifth to Sixth avenues. For further information apply to the Contract Clerk at this office.

THOS. STEPHENS, } Croton
ROBT. L. DARRAGH, } Aqueduct
A. W. CRAVEN, } Board.
OFFICE CROTON AQ'T. DEPT., April 2, 1864.

FORAGE DEPARTMENT, No. 66 CEDAR-ST.,
NEW-YORK CITY.

WANTED—HAY, STRAW, CORN AND OATS, for which cash will be paid on delivery.

S. L. BROWN, Capt. and A. Q. M., U. S. A.

AMUSEMENTS.

BARNUM'S AMERICAN MUSEUM.

SANITARY FAIR WEEK.
SANITARY FAIR WEEK.
FIFTH AND LAST WEEK OF THE
BRILLIANT SPECTACULAR DRAMA
APHROSA;
OR, THE
SPIRIT OF BEAUTY,
AND THE WONDERFUL ILLUMINATED FOUNTAIN OF REAL WATER.
ALL THE VARIED HUES OF THE RAINBOW
reflected in dazzling splendor.
LIVING FAIRIES,
GRAND CORPS DE BALLET,

Gorgeous Scenery, Elegant Costumes, and Appropriate Music combine to make this the most attractive piece ever presented to the public, which, notwithstanding its immense success,

MUST BE WITHDRAWN,
MUST BE WITHDRAWN,

that a still
GREATER AND MORE ATTRACTIVE NOVELTY,
GREATER AND MORE ATTRACTIVE NOVELTY,

the sensational drama of CUDJO'S CAVE now, and for several weeks past in rehearsal, may be produced.

AFTERNOON and EVENING, at 3 and 7½ o'clock.

Between the acts of Aphrosa,
Mr. HARRISON, the Comic and Impromptu Singer, and MR. STOEPEL, with his WOOD AND STRAW INSTRUMENTS, will appear.

To be seen at all hours of the day and evening.
THREE COLOSSAL GIANTS,
including Anna Swan, the Nova Scotia Giantess, each over 8 feet high.
Gen. GRANT, Jr., the smallest man living.
Major BAGLEY, the Wisconsin infant drummer,
ONLY FOUR YEARS OLD,
who beats the world as he does his drum.
THREE ALBINO CHILDREN.
A JAPANESE MASKIN HOG
The WHAT IS IT? or, MAN MONKEY.
Three TABLEAUX OF MOVING WAX FIGURES.
BRIDAL GROUP OF
Gen. TOM THUMB and WIFE, Com. NUTT and MINNIE WARREN, in the costumes worn at the General's wedding.
TWO LIVING PRAIRIE DOGS, from Colorado Territory, the only ones ever seen in this region.
THREE SPECKLED BROOK TROUT,
EACH WEIGHING OVER FOUR POUNDS.
A MONSTER SERPENT, 21 feet long.
ROBERT HOUDIN'S AUTOMATON WRITER,
THE MUSICALLY-EDUCTED SEAL,
and innumerable other curiosities.
Admission, 25 cents. Children under ten, 15 cents.
SATURDAY, April 9, Benefit of Sanitary Commission.

BROOKLYN ATHENEUM.
MR. DE CORDOVA'S
SPRING COURSE
OF
HUMOROUS LECTURES,
Commencing
MONDAY, April 4, 1864,
WITH
CURBSTONE PAPERS, OR
STREET INDUSTRY.

Tickets for reserved seats for the course $1, to be had at Pyle's, corner Pierrepont and Fulton, and Dickerson's, corner Henry and Atlantic.

THEATRE FRANCAIS.
NIBLO'S CONCERT SALOON.
TUESDAY, April 5, 1864,
WITHOUT FAIL,
first performance of
JEAN BEAUDRY.

comedy in four acts, by M. Aug. Vacquerie, with Mesdames Hamburg and Bergeon and MM. Gravier, Faye, Chol and Edgard in the cast.

Doors open at 7¼; to commence at 8 o'clock precisely.

THURSDAY, April 14, BENEFIT OF Mme. BERGEON,
LA GRACE DE DIEU.
drama vaudeville, in five acts, by Dennery and Lemoine.
Box office of the theatre at No. 623 Broadway.

ZOE—THE GREAT SPANISH AND FRENCH danseuse and commedienne, will appear at the New Bowery Theatre, MONDAY EVENING, April 4.

SHIPPING.

FOR CALIFORNIA.
M. O. ROBERTS' LINE
TO
SAN FRANCISCO AND OREGON,
VIA PANAMA RAILROAD.
The steamship
ILLINOIS,
2,500 tons.
SATURDAY, April 23, at NOON.

The finest, fastest and strongest steamship in the California trade will sail as above, from pier foot of Warren-st., North River.

For freight or passage apply to
D. N. CARRINGTON,
Corner of Warren and West sts.

FOR NEW-ORLEANS DIRECT.

The elegant and fast United States Mail steamship
YAZOO,
GEORGE W. COUCH, Commander,
will leave Pier No. 13, North River, for New-Orleans direct, on WEDNESDAY, April 6, 1864, at 3 o'clock P. M., precisely.

No freights received or bills of lading signed on the day of sailing.

For freight or passage apply to
LUDLAM, HEINEKEN & CO.,
No. 115 Broadway.

FOR NEW-ORLEANS DIRECT.

The United States Mail Steamship GEORGE CROMWELL, Capt. JOHN A. POST, will leave Pier No. 9 North River, on SATURDAY, April 9, at 3 P. M.

Passage, with unsurpassed accommodations, $60.

Ayyly to H. B. CROMWELL & CO., No. 86 West-st.

ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIP CHINA FOR LIVERPOOL.—The CHINA, JAMES ANDERSON Commander, will sail from the stream on WEDNESDAY NEXT, April 6. A steamboat will ply between the Company's Wharf, at Jersey City and the China, from 1 to 2 M., to convey passengers and baggage on board. None but Passengers can be taken on board. The PERSIA will sail April 20.

E. CUNARD.
No. 4 Bowling-Green.

"THE PEN IS MIGHTIER THAN THE SWORD."
THE GOLD PEN—THE BEST OF ALL PENS,
MORTON'S GOLD PENS,
THE BEST PENS IN THE WORLD.

On receipt of any of the following sums in Cash, the subscriber will send by return mail, or otherwise, as directed, a Gold Pen or Pens—*selecting the same according to description*, viz.:

GOLD PENS WITHOUT CASES.

For 25 cents, the Magic Pen; for 38 cents, the Lucky Pen; for 50 cents, the Always-Ready Pen; for 75 cents, the Elegant Pen; and for $1, the Excelsior Pen. These Pens are not numbered, but correspond in sizes to Numbers 2, 3, 4, 5 and 6 respectively.

THE SAME PENS IN SILVER-PLATED EXTENSION CASES, WITH PENCILS.

For 50 cents, the Magic Pen; for 75 cents, the Lucky Pen; for $1, the Always-Ready Pen; for $1 25, the Elegant Pen, and for $1 50, the Excelsior Pen.

These are Well-Finished, Good-Writing Gold Pens, with Iridosmin Points, the average wear of every one of which will far outlast a gross of the best Steel Pens, *although they are unwarranted, and, therefore, not exchangeable.*

MORTON'S WARRANTED PENS.

The name "A. Morton," "Number" and "Quality," are stamped on the following Pens, and the points are warranted for six months, except against accident.

The numbers indicate size *only*; No. 1 being the smallest, No. 6 the largest, adapted for the pocket; No. 4 the smallest, and No. 10 the largest Mammoth Gold Pen, for the desk.

Long and medium Nibs of all sizes and qualities. Short Nibs of Numbers 4, 5, 6 and 7, and made only of first quality.

The Long and Short Nibs are fine pointed; the Medium Nibs are broad, coarse business points. The engravings are fac-similes of the sizes and styles.

GOLD PENS WITHOUT CASES.

For $0 75 a No. 1 Pen, 1st quality; or a No. 3 Pen, 3d quality.
For $1 a No. 2 Pen, 1st quality; or a No. 3 Pen, 2d quality; or a No. 4 Pen, 3d quality.
For $1 25 a No. 3 Pen, 1st quality; or a No. 4 Pen, 2d quality; or a No. 5 Pen, 3d quality.
For $1 50 a No. 4 Pen, 1st quality; or a No. 5 Pen, 2d quality; or a No. 6 Pen, 3d quality.
For $1 75 a No. 5 Pen, 1st quality; or a No. 6 Pen, 2d quality.
For $2 25 a No. 6 Pen; $2 75 a No. 7 Pen; $3 25 a No. 8 Pen; $4 a No. 9 Pen; $5 a No. 10 Pen; all 1st quality.

THE SAME GOLD PENS, IN SILVER EXTENSION CASES, WITH PENCILS.

For $1 50 a No. 1 Pen, 1st quality; or a No. 3 Pen, 2d quality.
For $1 75 a No. 2 Pen, 1st quality; or a No. 3 Pen, 2d quality; or a No. 4 Pen, 3d quality.
For $2 a No. 3 Pen 1st quality; or a No. 4 Pen, 2d quality; or a No. 5 Pen, 3d quality.
For $2 50 a No. 4 Pen, 1st quality; or a No. 5 Pen, 2d quality; or a No. 6 Pen, 3d quality.
For $3 a No. 5 Pen, 1st quality; or a No. 6 Pen, 2d quality.
For $3 50 a No. 6 Pen, 1st quality.

GOLD PENS, ALL FIRST QUALITY, IN SILVER-MOUNTED DESK-HOLDERS.

For $2 00 a No. 4 Pen; for $2 25 a No. 5 Pen; for $2 75 a No. 6 Pen; for $3 50 a No. 7 Pen.
For $4 a No. 8 Pen; for $5 a No. 9 Pen; and for $6 a No. 10 Pen.

The "1st Quality" are pointed with the very best Iridosmin Points, carefully selected, and none of this quality are sold with the slightest imperfection which skill and the closest scrutiny can detect.

The "2d Quality" are superior to any Pens made by him previous to the year 1860.

The "3d Quality" he intends shall equal in respect to Durability, Elasticity and Good Writing Qualities (the only true considerations) any Gold Pens made elsewhere.

In regard to the Cheap Gold Pens, he begs leave to say that, previous to operating his New and Patented Machines, he could not have made as Good Writing and Durable Pens for the price, had the Gold been furnished gratuitously.

Parties ordering must in all instances specify the "Name" or the "Number" and "Quality" of the Pens wanted, and be particular to describe the kind they prefer—whether stiff or limber, coarse or fine.

All remittances sent by mail in registered letters are at my risk; and to all who send twenty cents (charge of registering,) in addition to the price of goods ordered, I will guarantee their safe delivery.

Parties sending Gold or Silver will be allowed the full premium on the day received.

TO CLUBS—A discount of 10 per cent. will be allowed on sums of $12, of 15 per cent. on $24, and of 20 per cent. on $40, if sent to one address at one time.

Address, A. MORTON,
No. 25 MAIDEN-LANE, NEW-YORK.

AMUSEMENTS.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC—ITALIAN OPERA.
Director.......................MAX MARETZEK.
ON MONDAY EVENING, APRIL 4, at 8,
Second night of Meyerbeer's highly successful Grand Opera,
ROBERTO LE DIABLE,
with its splendid mise en scene and the following great cast:
Alice.......................MME. JOSEPHINE MEDORI
Isabella.......................MISS LAURA HARRIS
Roberto.......................Sig. BRIGNOLI
Raimbaut.......................Sig. LOTTI
Bertram.......................Herr HERMANNS
Helena.......................MLLE. ERNESTINE
The incidental ballet will be executed by
MLLE. ARNESTINE AND THE CORPS DE BALLET,
under the direction of Sig. RONZANI.
Conductor.......................MAX MARETZEK
ON TUESDAY EVENING, APRIL 5, at 8,
FAUST. FAUST.

ON THURSDAY NEXT, April 7,
Grand Opera at the Brooklyn ACADEMY OF MUSIC,
First appearance in Brooklyn of the highly successful young prima donna,
MISS LAURA HARRIS.
First appearance this season of the favorite tenor,
SIG. BRIGNOLI,
when will be presented Donizetti's most popular opera of
LUCIA DI LAMMERMOOR,
with an extraordinarily brilliant cast.

WINTER GARDEN.
MONDAY EVENING, April 4, 1864.
FIRST APPEARANCE IN NEW YORK
OF THE
GIFTED TRAGIC ARTIST
MISS
AVONIA JONES,

when will be produced, after long and careful preparation, for the first time on any stage, an
ORIGINAL TRAGIC PLAY,
in five acts, written expressly for Miss AVONIA JONES, and based upon the famous Hebrew legend of "Judith and Holofernes," and entitled
JUDITH,
THE
DAUGHTER OF MERARI.

The drama will be presented with
MAGNIFICENT NEW SCENERY, by Bartholomew and Wallack.
HISTORICAL COSTUMES, by Brusky, of the Academy of Music.
NOVEL AND ELEGANT PROPERTIES
by Sylvester.
together with a
POWERFUL CHORUS
to do justice to the
ORIGINAL MUSIC,
composed expressly for this Piece by Robert Stoepel, Esq., and A CAST embracing the entire strength of the Company, and some new candidates for public favor, including Mr. CHARLES BARRON (his first appearance in New-York.)

Doors open at 6¾; commence at 7½ o'clock.
Seats may be secured six days in advance.

WALLACK'S. MONDAY.
ONE HUNDRED AND SEVENTH TIME.
ROSEDALE.

in which will appear the author, Mr. Lester Wallack; also, Mr. Gilbert, Mr. Fisher, Mr Holland, Mr. John Sefton, Mr. Daly, Mr. Browne, Mr. Parkes, Mr. Pope, Mrs. Hoey, Miss Gannon, Miss Morant, Mrs. Vernon, Mrs. John Sefton, Miss Barrett, Miss Le Brun and Miss Carman.

TUESDAY—(Twelfth and last time for the present,) PURE GOLD.
WEDNESDAY—MASKS AND FACES.
THURSDAY—ROSEDALE.
FRIDAY—SHE STOOPS TO CONQUER.
SATURDAY—MONEY.
Will shortly be repeated, WILD OATS, THE RIVALS, THE SCHOOL FOR SCANDAL, LOVE FOR LOVE and MARRIED LIFE.

BILLIARDS.
IRVING HALL.
APRIL 6TH, 7TH, 8TH AND 9TH.
WEDNESDAY, April 6.
Afternoon at 3 o'clock, and evening at 8 o'clock.
GRAND TOURNAMENT FOR THE
BENEFIT OF THE SANITARY COMMISSION.
Tickets One Dollar at each.
THURSDAY, April 7.
MATCH FOR THE CHAMPIONSHIP
and One Thousand Dollars.
Dudley Kavanagh of New-York and Philip Tieman of Cincinnati. Play commences at 8 P. M. Tickets, $1 each.
FRIDAY, April 8.
BENEFIT OF THE WORKING WOMEN'S RELIEF ASSOCIATION,
MICHAEL PHELAN
of New-York and the holder of the champion cue; 1,000 points up—corones, pushed shots barred. The loser to pay
ONE HUNDRED DOLLARS
to the fund of
THE SANITARY COMMISSION.
To commence at 8 o'clock P. M.
ADMISSION ONE DOLLAR,
the receipts to be paid to the
WORKING WOMEN'S RELIEF ASSOCIATION.
Full particulars in future announcements.
The Hall is fitted with raised seats, and has ample accommodations for
1,600 SPECTATORS.

VAN AMBURGH & CO.'S MENAGERIE.
GREAT MORAL EXHIBITION,
AND EGYPTIAN CARAVAN
HYATT FROST.......................MANAGER.
Nos. 539 and 541 Broadway.
MOST POSITIVELY
THE LAST WEEK BUT ONE
THE LAST WEEK BUT ONE
THE LAST WEEK BUT ONE
of this
GRAND EXPOSITION
OF
ANIMATED NATURE,
comprising
THE LARGEST, THE MOST CAREFULLY SELECTED, THE MOST VALUABLE
COLLECTION OF RARE BEASTS AND BIRDS
ever exhibited on either the Eastern or Western Continents.
HANNIBAL, THE MONSTER ELEPHANT.
HANNIBAL, THE MONSTER ELEPHANT.
THE ONLY LIVING GIRAFFE
THE ONLY LIVING GIRAFFE
in America, and over
1,000 MINOR ANIMALS.
are comprised in this
IMMENSE COLLECTION
of beasts and birds, from every quarter of the globe which is universally acknowledged to be the finest Menagerie ever brought together by private enterprise in any country, and which WILL POSITIVELY CLOSE after another week.
Open from 10 A. M., to 10 P. M. Admission 25 cents.

CIRCUS—BROADWAY AMPHITHEATRE,
No. 485 Broadway.
L. B. LENT.......................Manager
LAST WEEK OF THE SEASON.
BRILLIANT CLOSE OF THE GRAND TROUPE.
STUPENDOUS ARRAY OF TALENT
FOR MONDAY EVENING, APRIL 4, AND EVERY EVENING THIS WEEK.
Exhibition of the terrific
DOUBLE SOMERSET FEAT
in the Grand Battout Leaps,
By JAMES MADIGAN.
Dashing displays of Horsemanship
By R. STICKNEY and C. MADIGAN.
DUCROW'S and FORREST'S
Unexampled feats upon the AERIAL TRAPEZ.
MADAME TOURNAIRE.
in her grand act of the MENAGE,
besides many other splendid Scenes and Acts, terminating with Wallace's Troupe of
ACTING BEARS.
Doors open at 7; to commence at 7¾.
MATINEES FOR FAMILIES
Given on Wednesday and Saturday Afternoons, commencing at 2½ o'clock.

REPLY TO MISS ANNA DICKINSON.
MISS
EMMA WEBB
will give her lecture in answer to Miss Dickinson's lecture, entitled *Lessons for the Hour*, at
COOPER INSTITUTE,
TUESDAY EVENING, April 5, 1864.
Doors open at 7; lecture to commence at 8.
Admission 25 cents.
Seats reserved for ladies.

FERRERO'S FIFTH ANNUAL PRIVATE SOIREE DANSANTE.
AT THE ACADEMY OF MUSIC, THURSDAY,
APRIL 7, 1864.

Cards of admission can be obtained only of Madame DUBREUL FERRERO, at her Academy, No. 161 5th-av., or at her residence, No. 10 West 13th st., and through her pupils and friends.

BALLS.

TWELFTH REGIMENTAL BALL,
IN AID OF THE WIDOWS AND ORPHANS OF DECEASED NEW-YORK SOLDIERS,
ACADEMY OF MUSIC, APRIL 25, 1864.

ASSOCIATE COMMITTEE,
Maj.-Gen. GEORGE B. McCLELLAN,
Hon. C. GODFREY GUNTHER,
Hon. JOHN T. HOFFMAN,
ORISON BLUNT, Esq.,
ARTHUR LEARY, Esq.,
JAMES M. MOTLEY, Esq.,
D. P. BARREDA, Esq.,
ALEXANDER BRANDON, Esq.,
His Excellency HORATIO SEYMOUR,
Maj.-Gen. JOHN A. DIX,
Hon. WM. M. TWEED,
Hon. HIRAM WALBRIDGE,
GEO. WASH. JENKINS, U. S. N.,
THOMAS LITTLE, Esq.,
HENRY A. BOSTWICK, Esq.,
JAMES MURPHY, Esq.

Tickets, $5 each, may be procured of any member of the Regiment, and at the principal hotels of this City.

Committee of Arrangements.
Lieut.-Col. L. SATTERLEE,
Major GEO. A. HILTON,
Capt. W. V. BYRNE,
Capt. N. L. HANSON,
Capt. JNO. WARD, Jr.,
Capt. W. H. HAYES, Jr.,
Capt. WM. RAYNOR,
Lieut. R. MILBANK,
Lieut. JNO. E. DOWLEY,

MUSICAL.

A TEACHER OF THE PIANO WISHES board in exchange for instruction and use of instrument. Address PIANO, Box No. 2,200 Post-office.

THE METROPOLITAN FAIR.

THE OPENING TO-MORROW.

A Holiday Proposed.

Yesterday the Metropolitan Fair Buildings in Fourteenth-street and on Union square were the scenes of confusion, bustle, excitement and business. In the former, beyond the Fire Department, the New-Jersey Department, the Floral Temple, the Curiosity shop and the Indian Department, none, late last evening, were ready, although bales, boxes, barrels and goods miscellaneous, profusely incumbered all sections. It was carpenters, painters, paper-hangers, decorators, machinists, and hundreds of willing hearts and busy hands were engaged in the work, busy as bees, and if good-will and the most active kind of industry will effect it, to-morrow noon will find everything in "apple-pie order." There are more goods contributed than the space will at one time allow the disposing of. At the Union-square building was the same condition of matters. The work of preparation has been huge, and the time, as it has turned out, too limited. Still, everything will be ready, by dint of hard work, to-morrow. At 4½ o'clock yesterday afternoon the first rehearsal was had by the band and the choir. The "Star-Spangled Banner" was the first given, and with fine effect; after which the opening hymn was attempted, and comparatively well done. Of course it will be superlatively well done to-morrow, with other of the vocal efforts, for it was evident that all needed was a familiarity with the acoustic peculiarities of the building by those whose voices were so harmoniously engaged.

It is proposed, in view of the opening of the greatest fair the world has ever known, that to-morrow be observed as a general holiday. The idea is a good one. His Honor the Mayor has adopted it and issued a proclamation, which is given below; the Insurance Companies like it, as the subjoined notice shows, and only do business until 1 o'clock P. M.; the Banks will doubtless give it a favorable thought, and so will, undoubtedly, all sorts, sizes, classes and sexes of business and of people. Let us go into the matter with a heart and a will. Nothing short of one million and a half of dollars should be the return of New-York to the charitable purpose of the Metropolitan Fair.

PROCLAMATION.

I deem it a duty to call the attention of my fellow-citizens to the fact that, during the continuance of the unhappy strife in which our once peaceful States are involved, there has arisen a host of Good Samaritans, whose sole care is "to allay the pain and draw out the irritation" of the unfortunate participants therein.

The Sanitary Fairs throughout the country are to culminate in the gigantic enterprise of the benevolent ladies of this Metropolis which is to be inaugurated on Monday next, with appropriate military and civic ceremonies. In view of the importance of the occasion, and the praiseworthy associations connected with this labor of love, I recommend to my fellow-citizens to observe the 4th day of April, inst., as a holiday, and that all business, except works of charity and necessity, be suspended.

Dated New-York, 2d April, 1864.
(Signed) C. GODFREY GUNTHER, Mayor.

OPENING OF THE METROPOLITAN FAIR.

The Fire Insurance Companies will close their offices on Monday, at 1 o'clock P. M., on the occasion of the inauguration of the Metropolitan Fair.

Last evening the Indians, under charge of Mr. **Bierstadt**, gave a private rehearsal before a few persons invited by him. Their entertainment consists of war songs, dances, the treatment of the sick by the medicine man, and numerous other scenes of Indian life when in their original state. It was very interesting, and will prove one of the features of the fair.

Mission Stations No. 2.

In the Seventh Ward a mission has been conducted for eight years; circumstances, more than once, have rendered a change of location desirable; at present the mission room is in the basement of the dwelling-house No. 327 Madison-street, an eligible place, but hardly commodious enough to meet the wants of a neighborhood so depleted of Protestant churches. A female assistant missionary here labors with signal success among the poor and ignorant, and the neglectors of religion, giving bread for the body and food for the soul to every needy one she finds. She persuades those who had long forsaken the house of God to come to the Mission Station. Lately a woman who had not been to church for twenty-five years, was brought in; she listened attentively to the simple story of the cross, and heard with joy the invitation from the Friend of sinners, "Come unto me, all ye that labor and are heavy laden, and I will give you rest."

Not long since, a respectable young man introduced an orphan boy to the missionary's care and attention, saying: "Years ago I was left an orphan, and you provided for me and my brothers and sisters, so that we were saved from the street and got a good education and a respectable start in life; and I don't know a better way to help this poor boy than to bring him to the Mission Station."

In the Eighth Ward, the Tract Missionary has an office and study at No. 120 Prince-st., where the poor and distressed come for relief and counsel, and where various appointments are made for the benefit of young and old.

The Ninth Ward has long been favored with a goodly number of churches; and yet even there, with all the regular means of grace, for some time past, occasion has been found for mission meetings, and many have been gathered in and saved.

Lately, the third anniversary of one of these mission meetings was celebrated, at which was stated, among other good results, 175 persons had signed the temperance pledge, and 10 persons had been hopefully converted, and had been added to the churches.

And now that the exodus of the churches has commenced from that region, missionary effort becomes more imperative, and mission stations must be planted.

The Tract Missionary of the Tenth Ward, holds meetings at various accessible points in his field of labor, and is carrying forward the work of evangelization successfully.

When the present Missionary of the Eleventh Ward entered his sphere of usefulness in 1853, he commenced mission meetings in his own house, which were well attended; in 1859, he hired a room at No. 21 Avenue D, and gathered in the children of the vicinity, and organized a Sabbath school; a few years after, religious services were appointed, and now the place is known as the Eleventh Ward Mission, and parents and children assemble on the Sabbath and through the week at No. 21 Avenue D, and receive first the simplest elements of Christian knowledge, and then are gradually advanced into the deeper doctrines of the Gospel. The truth taking hold of the centre of a man's being, works outwardly and the life bears fruit corresponding to the seed sown. And wonderful changes have been wrought by the plain, practical preaching of the Mission Station. We see industry and temperance take the place of idleness and profligacy; prayer and praise are heard instead of cursing and wrath; the tenement, once filthy, and neglected, is now clean and tidy; and the home, once shunned, has become an attractive place. And if the home be reconstructed, may we not cherish hope for our City? And is there any way, ever tried, that offers as much prospect of success, in this direction, as this method of the Gospel, which changes the man himself first, and with new motives, and the propulsive power of love, starts him on a higher plane of existence.

Be it remembered we are giving facts not theories; and now, in our limited space, can only furnish a few specimens as representative cases of the value of our mission stations, and the missionary work connected therewith.

When it can be shown, as we have done, that hundreds have been saved from ruin, and are now occupying respectable and useful positions in society, and gratefully acknowledge the benefits they received in their time of need, surely no lengthened argument is needed to convince the public of the worth or necessity of such agencies. The voluntary testimony of the police is often given in behalf of missionary effort in the several precincts; and the criminal records bear witness to the changed character of neighborhoods surrounding our mission stations.

It is something to have **Baxter**, and **Bunyan**, and **Doddridge** still calling to the worldly; and showing the pilgrim's path, and the rise and progress of religion in the land; and we are not apt to overestimate the value of sanctified literature; but what must be the personal influence of the living, plain, honest men and women who carry about the works of those old writers, going from house to house, doing good to all as they have opportunity; pointing to the better land; singing, "There is Rest for the Weary," and leading the way into the paths of pleasantry and peace!

The goodness, warm, fresh and vital streaming out from the Christian life, all unconsciously, is of great value, though often uncounted, and we reckon the value of a missionary from what he *is*, as well as from what he *does*, and his usefulness in the community must be calculated according to the same rule.

Arrival of the Prize Steamer Ceres.

The prize steamer *Ceres*, which was captured some weeks ago by our blockaders off Wilmington, N. C., and taken to Washington, where she was sold, arrived at this port yesterday afternoon. Mr. **Horace Johnson**, one of the owners, makes the following report: "Left Hampton Roads Thursday, March 31, for New-York, in tow of steamtug *Northerner*, Capt. **Hazzard**; experienced a continuation of strong gales throughout the passage; 2d inst., 1 o'clock A. M., the wind continued to increase in violence until it became evident to all on board the prize that she must cut loose from the tug, or both steamers would be lost. About 4 o'clock A. M., Capt. **Hazzard** attempted the difficult task of taking those on board the prize off, which was accomplished without any serious injury to any one.

Two much praise cannot be awarded to Capt. **Hazzard** for the humane manner in which he accomplished the hazardous undertaking. After getting all on board the *Northerner* he determined to stick by the prize steamer to the last, which he did, and towed her safely into port. The *Ceres* is owned by Messrs. **Woodruff & Beach**, Hartford; and Mr. **Horace Johnson**, of East Haddam. She will be taken to Hartford for repairs.

Mr. Grider's Submarine Boat—The Torpedo Trial Yesterday.

The new submarine boat, invented as a means of operating at sea in the way of blowing up the vessels of an enemy, was tested yesterday afternoon at Wallabout, in this harbor. The old sloop *Extra* was the vessel operated upon. She was towed down from South First-street, Williamsburgh, by a steam-tug, at full speed, and was intercepted by the submarine boat, to which a 50 lb. torpedo had been attached. The torpedo sprung her percussion-cap, and this not being successful in blowing up or damaging the *Extra*, a 100 lb. torpedo was brought into use; but the wire this time run off the spool, causing no explosion. These two being the only torpedoes aboard, no further trial was practicable, and the *Extra* was towed to Bushwick Creek, where she now lies with both torpedoes under her bottom, which can be seen any day at low tide. The submarine boat, after this trial, went back to her moorings, and the company for which she was built have accepted her.

A Sailor Shot at Sea—Another Man Dangerously Injured.

Intelligence has been received at Police Headquarters, that on the 21st ultimo, as the ship *Norway*, Capt. **Mosier**, from Liverpool to New-York, was several hundred miles from port, a difficulty took place between two of the sailors named **Wm. H. Young** and a man named "Friday." During the altercation "the man Friday" seized a cutlass, and with it inflicted a terrible gash in **Young's** abdomen. The desperado, after the infliction of this wound, ran to the hold of the ship and sought to apply a match to the magazine. "Friday's" object was discovered in time, and Capt. **Mosier** ordered his mate to shoot him on the spot. A bullet from the mate's revolver instantly penetrated "Friday's" brains, and immediate death was the result. The Captain regarded this as the best way to save the lives of his passengers and crew, also to insure the safety of his ship. "Friday's" body was afterward consigned to the ocean. The ship *Norway* arrived at this port on Friday night, and is now lying at pier No. 50 East River. **Young** was conveyed to the New-York Hospital, where he now lies in a very critical condition. The facts of the case were reported to Inspector **Carpenter** by Capt. **Jamieson**, of the Seventh Precinct.

The Search for the "Re Galantuomo."

RETURN OF THE NIAGARA.

The United States steam frigate *Niagara*, Commander **Thomas S. Craven**, arrived at this port yesterday from a cruise in search of the Italian frigate *Re Galantuomo*.

The *Niagara* left this port on the 18th ult., and has therefore been absent 15 days, but has seen nothing of the *Re Galantuomo*. The officers report having experienced a continuation of gales since leaving port, during which the ship rolled fearfully. Her lower yard arms dipped at every roll; shipped large quantities of water, which at one time extinguished all the fires. March 24, during a heavy gale, carried away all the topgallant masts, maintopsail sheet and maintopsail, stow-port, bulwarks, lost and split sails, &c.

The *Niagara* is said to be unpopular with most of her officers. They say that since the alterations made on her at the Boston Navy-yard, she is almost useless to go to sea in heavy weather.

The *Niagara* is anchored in the East River.

Large Fire in Eighty-fourth-street.

FIVE FRAME BUILDINGS DESTROYED.

Soon after one o'clock yesterday morning, a fire broke out in an unoccupied two-story building, situated in Eighty-fourth-street, between Fourth and Fifth avenues. The building where the fire originated, owned by Mrs. **A. Clancy**, was speedily destroyed; loss, $150; insured for $500 in the Greenwich Fire Insurance Company. The fire also extended to a row of frame dwellings, four in number, owned by **William Wadsworth**, and occupied by a number of poor families. The dwellings were entirely destroyed, and several of the tenants lost all their household furniture, while others succeeded in saving a small quantity of their goods. A two-story frame cottage adjoining, owned by **John H. Lee**, was also damaged. The fire is believed to have been the work of an incendiary.

The Weather.

The wind during yesterday was from the northeast, and quite fresh, accompanied with rain. We have not heard of any disasters on the rivers. There were a great number of vessels in the rivers and bays outward bound, but unable to proceed on account of the storm. The steamships *City of Washington*, *Germania* and *Evening Star* left the City, and are probably anchored in the Bay. The Sound steamers left at the usual time, but would hardly proceed further than Flushing Bay last night. Vessels arriving reported a heavy gale from east northeast outside. The ship *Guardian*, while attempting to come in the Hook, struck on the outer middle, where she remained several hours, but subsequently got off and anchored in the Lower Bay.

Naval Intelligence.

GENERAL MARINE COURT-MARTIAL.

A Naval General Marine Court-martial is in session at Philadelphia, at which Col. **Harris**, the new Commandant of marines here, is President. An important case is on trial.

MISCELLANEOUS.

The *Onondaga* did not go to sea yesterday.

The new recruiting office was opened for the Government early yesterday morning.

The iron-clad *Miantanomah* is receiving her armor rapidly at the Navy-yard, and will be ready for sea about the 1st of May.

GENERAL CITY NEWS.

Counterfeit Bill.—Mr. **E. M. Hodges**, of the *Bank Note Reporter*, informs us that counterfeit $100 United States Treasury Notes are in circulation. On he counterfeit the number of the note is larger and ess brilliant in color than the genuine. On the right end of the back of the bill, the "100" in the circles are inverted thus "001." In the genuine the "100" in the circle on the left end read thus "001," in the counterfeit they are thus "100." The outside circle of the "100" in the lower left corner of the genuine touches the lower border, in the counterfeit it does not come within one sixteenth of an inch. Mr. **Hodges** has shown us the bad bill, and by close inspection, the counterfeit is apparent.

Two Men Drowned.—Yesterday, Coroner **Collin** held an inquest on the body of an unknown man, about 50 years of age, who was found drowned at the foot of Grand-street, East River. The body had been but a few hours in the water. Inasmuch as no marks of violence were visible, the jury rendered a verdict of death from drowning. Deceased was five feet eight inches in height, light brown hair—no whiskers. He was dressed in a heavy black overcoat, brown striped pants, black silk vest and heavy shoes newly soled. In one of his pockets there was found a knife, on the handle of which was the name "F. H. Christin, 35 Beekman-street."..... Coroner **Naumann** held an inquest on the body of a man 45 years of age, whose name, from the papers found in his possession, is supposed to have been **J. H. Stebbins**, formerly a conductor on the Sixth-avenue Railroad. He was found drowned at the foot of Spring-street, North River.

Not the Man.—Dr. **P. B. Randolph**, the Spiritual Medium, desires to say that he is not the author of the book advocating amalgamation, which has been attributed to him, and that he does not approve of its doctrines.

BROOKLYN NEWS.

DESTRUCTIVE FIRE.

Half a Block of Tenements Burned—Thirty Families Rendered Houseless—Damage About $30,000.

An extensive fire occurred within the block bounded by Doughty, Columbia, Vine and Hicks streets, yesterday, commencing shortly before 11 o'clock, A. M., and continuing until late in the afternoon, resulting in the destruction of some twelve tenements and shops, whereby thirty families were turned out of doors.

The fire originated in the blacksmith shop of **Hugh Johnson**, in Doughty-street, from sparks, which set fire to some shavings and thence spreading, was soon beyond control. The flames extended to the livery stables of **John Grant**, and to a grocery store on the other side, thence to the rear, on Vine-street, and eventually to Columbia-street, comprising full half the block. All the buildings within this space were destroyed. They consisted mainly of frame, some few being brick. A number of houses on the opposite side of the street were considerably damaged, but not to any great extent, although the families were put to some loss and much inconvenience by the removal of furniture, and the overflowing of water caused by the fire engines.

The losses, individually, are comparatively small, but in the aggregate amount to a large sum, which the sufferers can illy afford, and will put them to great inconvenience.

Among the occupants of the houses and shops destroyed, are the following:

Carll & Johnson, livery stable and wheelwright shop; John Grant, livery stable; Valentine & Beyen, stable; James O'Donnell, Mrs. Gallagher, John Hastie, Moses O'Neill, John Brady, Hannah Livingston, Dennis Buckley, John Butler, Mrs. McCloskey, John Fagan, Mrs. Cummings, Elizabeth Dunning, Dora Kennedy, Alex. White, John Downey, James Wheeler, Wm. Powell, Mrs. Day, Mrs. Day, Mrs. Carwin, Henry Cooke, Mrs. Watson, Mrs. Gibson, Mrs. Money, Philip McNamara, James Cook, and others.

The aggregate loss sustained by the occupants was about $10,000, and on the buildings probably $20,000, upon which there were insurances in Brooklyn Companies, principally. The houses in Vine-street were owned by Mr. Henry Messenger.

The South Presbyterian Church of Brooklyn.—This church was opened for the inspection of the public, Friday evening. It is situated on the corner of Clinton and Amity streets. The main edifice has been occupied for years, but the increasing congregation rendered it necessary to enlarge, and an adjoining lot on Amity street was purchased, upon which an addition has been erected which is divided, on the first floor, into a chapel, sabbath school room, session and trustee rooms. On the second story, there is a ladies' parlor for sewing societies and social purposes, and on the third floor a dressing-room, connecting with a storeroom for church furniture, &c. The main auditorium is finely frescoed and painted. The seats have been recushioned and upholstered, new gas fixtures have been put in, and a new pulpit erected. The whole building is carpeted, and everything is fitted up in fine style. The cost of the entire improvement is $22,000. The pastor is Rev. **Samuel T. Spear**, who has had charge of the congregation since its organization, 24 years ago, and who is, with one exception, the oldest minister (although not the oldest man) in the City. The congregation is large and thrifty, and in a harmonious condition. The Sabbath-school is prosperous, numbering some 300 children. The Building Committee of the Church, under whose direction the improvements have been made, are Messrs. **J. S. T. Stranahan, Nathan Lane, W. M. Aikman** and **W. J. Anderson**.

A First of April Hoax.—A telegraphic announcement in the Brooklyn evening papers of Thursday, to the effect that Lieut.-Gen. **Grant**, Maj.-Gen. **McClellan** and Admiral **Paulding** would meet at the Navy-yard Friday for consultation in relation to the equipment of a fleet of vessels for army purposes, attracted many persons to the Navy-yard. The regulation requiring passes prevented large numbers from gaining admittance, and the crowd outside the gate increased in consequence, all anxious to get a view of the great heroes of the war. It was ascertained, after a time, that the whole affair was a hoax, and those assembled gradually dispersed.

The Brooklyn Mercantile Library Association.—The annual meeting of the Mercantile Library Association was held at the Atheneum on Thursday night. The President, Mr. **James Thorne**, presided. The annual report was read, showing that the total number of volumes at the date of the last report was 16,620; added since, by purchase, 1,148; by donation, 304; by binding serials, 72; by the Trustees of the Carey Fund, 28; by the Atheneum Association, 50; making a gross total of 18,222 bound books. The association is represented to be rapidly increasing in membership, and is in good financial condition.

Master-Carpenter of the Navy-yard.—The position of Master-carpenter of the Brooklyn Navy-yard, vacated by Mr. **Robert W. Steele**, in January last, has been filled Friday. Mr. **Wm. W. Hallock**, a resident of the Fifth Ward, Brooklyn, received the appointment, took charge of the office, and entered upon the performance of his duties. There had been a spirited contest between the old Brooklyn and Williamsburgh interests; but the former, as appears, at length succeeded.

Stealing from the Navy-Yard.—A man employed in the caulker's department of the Navy-yard, was detected a few days since by Capt. **Waugh**, who discovered about his person 26 pounds of brass nails, which he had secured in a canvas bag under his clothing. The accused was relieved of the property, and sent to the U. S. Commissioner in New-York, to answer for the offence.

Suicide.—**Wm. E. Cozine**, residing in Pacific-street, near Vanderbilt-avenue, committed suicide, on Thursday night, by cutting his throat with a razor. Aberration of the mind is given as the cause of the act. The deceased leaves a family.

Triplets.—A lady named **Pelton**, residing in Fulton-avenue, near Hudson-avenue, gave birth to triplets on Thursday night—two girls and a boy—all healthy, and likely to get along in the world.

Vessels in Want of Crews.—There are now twenty-two vessels in this vicinity, unable to put to sea for want of crews.

NEW-JERSEY.

Suicide of a Wealthy Citizen.—Justice **Avery**, of Hoboken, held an inquest this week upon the body of **Cornelius Bogert**, a wealthy and respectable gentleman, 63 years of age, residing at No. 234 Washington-street, Hoboken, who committed suicide by cutting his throat. It appeared in evidence that Mr. **Bogert** had disposed of the dwelling in which he resided, which he afterwards regretted and endeavored to purchase it back, offering a bonus of $500. The offer not being accepted, he became despondent, and one night after retiring to bed, advised his wife not to sleep with him thereafter, fearing that he would murder her and then destroy his own life. On the 24th ult. he cut his throat with a common pocket-knife, and, after lingering several days, died of the injuries inflicted. The jury rendered a verdict that deceased came to his death by suicide, while laboring under temporary insanity.

Sudden Death.—Coroner **Farrel**, of Jersey City, held an inquest Friday on the body of **Stephen Williams**, residing in Second-street. Mr. **Williams**, after eating his dinner, lay down on a bed and expired almost immediately. A verdict of death from apoplexy was rendered.

Democratic Primaries.—The Democratic Primaries for electing delegates to the City and Ward Conventions took place in Jersey City Friday evening. In several of the Wards, especially in the Second, the contest was very spirited. No disturbances were reported.

Real Estate Sales.—An extensive property owner in Jersey City has recently sold twenty-nine building lots, in the upper part of the city, for which he realized the sum of $50,000.

Arrests.—The City-Marshal of Jersey City reports that 109 persons were committed to the City Prison for the month ending March 31.

LAW REPORTS.

United States Circuit Court.

Before Judge Shipman.

The United States vs. J. S. Miller.—The accused was indicted under the 24th section of the act to call out the national forces, for inducing a soldier to desert.

A deserter, named Shears, was put on the stand, and testified that the defendant induced him to desert, and helped him to get away. It appeared, however, that Shears was not a very reliable man, having deserted twice, and the accused proving good character, the jury acquitted him.

Miller was a tavern-keeper in Greene County.

For the Government, Mr. Smith; for the defendant, Mr. Olney, of Catskill.

Trade-Marks—Injunction against the Sale of Kendall's "Amboline."

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS.

Before Justice Barnard.

Henry H. Sterling against Edward Kendall and Robert Kellam.—This was an application for an injunction to restrain the defendants from manufacturing and selling an alleged spurious imitation of Sterling's Ambrosia, under the name of "Amboline." Plaintiff alleged that he had invented a compound for the hair, and had expended $100,000 in advertising it; that he had adopted as his trade-mark the portrait of a lady whose hair had grown to an unusual length; that this portrait was taken from life; that defendants had used as a trade-mark a wood cut similar to this portrait, and had also imitated plaintiff's labels and wrappers in other ways; that in consequence of these imitations plaintiff's business was seriously interfered with and damaged.

Upon motion of **E. W. Dodge**, Esq., counsel for plaintiff, Justice Barnard granted a preliminary injunction during during the pendency of the action.

THE LATE REV. T. STARR KING.

Particulars of his Last Hours.

The San Francisco *Bulletin*, of March 5, gives the following particulars of the last hours of Rev. T. **Starr King**:

"For two or three months before his death, it was evident that he was not so well as usual, and he had frequently spoken of the necessity of giving up all literary labor. He thought it would be impossible for him to endure another year of work, and they were already agitating the question of who should fill his pulpit while he took a year's respite from labor in travel. It may not be unworthy of mention, in this connection, that Mr. **King** always had a strong and strange presentiment that he should not live beyond the age of forty, and one of his friends in this city now has a letter written by him some four years since, giving his reasons for this belief. It is curious, too, that just before his sickness he had a dream, which he narrated to a friend at the time, remarking that it made more impression on him than he cared to confess. In his dream he thought he was shaving himself, and the razor slipping, gashed his throat. Physicians who were called told him he could not live ten minutes. He argued the case with them—holding the edges of the wound together with his hand—telling them that the windpipe nor any of the arteries were severed, and that he could recover if they would only stop the bleeding. They said it was useless, however, and that he must prepare to die. The dream was probably induced by the pain which had already begun to settle in his throat.

About two weeks before his death he first complained of not feeling well, and of some trouble with his throat. His friends urged him to be more careful, and not expose himself to the air; but he thought it was only an ordinary case of sore throat, and declined to confine himself or call in the aid of a physician until Friday last. In the evening he had his regular reception, and between 10 and 11 o'clock went down to a social gathering at the church, though still suffering. On Saturday evening he had invited a number of friends to supper, but when evening came he was unable to appear at table. While supper was going on, however, a bridal party came to be married. Mr. **King** had received no previous intimation of such a visit, and sent down asking to be excused, saying that he was confined to his bed. The party replied that they had set their hearts on being married by Mr. **King**, and would come up to his bedside sooner than be defeated in their desire. With that spirit of self-sacrifice for which he was so remarkable, he then said he would get up and go down into the parlor. He did so, and went through the ceremony, but though it was performed in a very few minutes, he was so weak at its conclusion that he had to be assisted up to his room.

On Sunday morning his congregation were alarmed by the announcement that he was unable to preach. The attending physician pronounced it a serious case of diphtheria, and said he should have been called at least a week sooner—it had been too long neglected. The disease gained strength, and the patient's prostration increased. On Wednesday, however, the complaint seemed under medical control, but so prostrated was the patient that for two days it had been difficult to keep up his vital energies. Yesterday he was visited by an attack of pneumonia and experienced great difficulty of respiration. At 6 o'clock last evening the attack was very severe, and Dr. **Eckel** feared that it might prove fatal; but the patient possessed wonderful recuperative power, and seemed to revive, passing a very comfortable night. It was always a peculiarity of Mr. **King** that he possessed a remarkable degree of vitality, and that notwithstanding his feeble frame he would endure a vast deal of fatigue, being sustained by the sheer force of indomitable will. It was remarked, also, that his constitution yielded to medical treatment with remarkable ease, a half grain of quinine producing more effect on him than two grains would on an ordinary man; so sensitive and delicate was his physical organization hat he could drink neither coffee nor strong tea. A consultation of physicians yesterday had pronounced the disease checked, though they feared his system might not be able to recover from its prostration. During last night light stimulants were administered to him to keep up the vital force, and he seemed getting along remarkably well until about 5½ o'clock in the morning, when a second attack of pneumonia set in—the doctor having previously stated that he feared that his patient could not survive another attack.

This second attack was not more violent than the first, but the patient's strength was so expended that there was little or nothing for medicine to build upon. When taken with the first attack, Mr. **King** had remarked to some one standing by—'I know what this is—it is a severe attack of pneumonia.' When the second occurred, he said to the doctor—'What is this? Is this pneumonia, too?' The doctor replied that it was. Mr. **King** then asked—'Can I survive it?' The doctor told him no; he thought he could not. 'How long can I live?' he asked. 'Not a half hour.' 'Are you sure I cannot live longer than that?' The doctor told him he feared he could not. Friends then asked him if he had anything to say. He replied—'Yes, a great deal to say; I want first to make my will.' Up to this time, for two or three days, he had not been able to speak above a whisper; but responding to the power of his will, his voice now resumed its old power and tone, and he spoke nearly as loud as ever.

A friend sat by his bedside, and he dictated the will. It was read to him afterward, and he assented to its correctness by saying 'all right' at the end of each paragraph, exclaiming at the close: 'It is just as I want it.' He then hesitated a moment, and dictated an important correction. A pen was given him and he signed it, in a handwriting as firm and bold as he ever wrote in his life, even punctuating the abbreviation of his name, and putting an accustomed flourish beneath the signature. Then came the sad task of bidding his friends who were present good-bye. One by one they came up to his bedside; in every instance he greeted them with a cheerful smile, as though he were only going on a journey of a day or two, grasping their hands, and saying, in that sweet, pleasant voice of his, 'Good-bye.'

Some one asking how he felt, he said, 'Happy, resigned, trustful,' then repeating the 23d Psalm in a clear and well-modulated voice. At the verse, 'Yea, though I walk through the valley of the shadow of death, I will fear no evil, for Thou art with me; thy rod and thy staff they comfort me,' he raised his fingers and his eyes as calmly as though in his pulpit, his voice as firm and as strong as ever. After this exertion his strength seemed to fail him. Sinking back in bed: 'It is all right for me, but she will feel it'—pointing to his wife. Friends again gathered round his bedside, and he bade and smiled them good-bye. His little son being brought in, he said: 'Dear little fellow—he's a beautiful boy!' kissing his hand to the child as the nurse carried it away in his arms. This was his last act on earth. Calmly closing his eyes, he seemed to go to sleep. A great and good and generous man was dead."

PERSONAL.

—Mrs. President **Lincoln**, it is stated, has abandoned crinoline.

—**Gustavas Adolphus Scroggs**, of Buffalo, is Colonel of the Twenty-fifth Regiment United States Colored Troops.

—A Mrs. **Cornelia Hill**, who died in Monroe, Conn., last week, was born, married and died on the same day of the month and the same month in the year. A remarkable coincidence.

—A few days ago, a son of **James Whipple**, of Franconia, N. H., was found hanging lifeless, by the neck, from a school-house window. It is supposed he entered the room to procure some books, and as he was getting out of the window, it fell down and caught him.

—Some of the rebel prisoners on Johnson's Island recently felt called upon to issue an address denouncing Hon. **E. H. Ewing** for taking the oath of allegiance, whereupon the Nashville *Press* very unkindly asks the young fire-eaters how it happens, if this is their principle, that they are in a Federal prison.

—Two people, a man and a maiden lady, claim the same pew in a church at Saccarappa, Me., and on a recent Sunday the former, arriving first, wouldn't let her in, whereupon she went into the next pew and climbed over, tearing her clothes. There was confusion of tongues and a tussel, but no bones were broken.

—On Friday, when the rebels, under **Forrest**, entered Paducah, the ex-Mayor of the city, **John Sawner**, an old and prominent citizen, was indisposed and confined to his room. Some of the rebel soldiery entered his house, when he began to expostulate with them upon the folly of making a raid upon the town. They became exasperated at him, and drawing their pistols, deliberately shot him dead.

—The following is a list of Americans registered at **Gun's** American Agency, No. 17 Charlotte-street, Bedford-square, London, England, for the week ending March 19, 1864:

J. Jool Garrish, Jr., Mrs. Dr. J. P. Garrish, Mr. M. S. Whitney, C. S. Seyton, Edward H. House, Capt. W. P. Downer, Mrs. Clayton, New-York City; E. D. Baucart, San Francisco, Cal.; Prof. Leonard J. Sanford, Dr. W. L. Bradley, New-Haven, Conn.; Francis King, Mr. Moore and lady, Brooklyn, N. Y.; James T. Fuller, Boston, Mass.; Edwin Smithson, New-Hampshire; George M. Barber, Cincinnati.

Union Politics in Tennessee.

A call to the people of East Tennessee for the Knoxville-Greenville Convention to reassemble, appears in the Chattanooga *Gazette*. It reads as follows:

"In pursuance of a previous public notice, a number of the officers of the Union Convention that met at Knoxville on the 30th of May, 1861, and at Greenville on the 17th day of June, of the same year, assembled at Knoxville, on Wednesday, the 17th inst., to consider the propriety of reassembling said convention at an early day. After considerable interchange of opinion, it was finally resolved:

1. That the interests of the people of East Tennessee demand that the Knoxville-Greenville Convention be reassembled.

2. That an order issue calling for the meeting of said convention at Knoxville, on Tuesday, the 12th day of April next; and

Whereas, The aforesaid convention during its sessions at Greenville, among other things, ordered "that the President of the convention, or any Vice-President, or the Secretary acting in his place, may call the convention together at such time and place as he or they may determine,"

Now, therefore, the undersigned, by virtue of such authority, do hereby order the meeting of said convention, and do most earnestly request the delegates to the same to assemble at Knoxville, on Tuesday, the 12th day of April next, to consider such matters as may properly be brought before the convention. Such counties and districts as have not already appointed delegates are requested to take such steps as will secure a full representation in the convention. Done at Knoxville, March 17, 1864.

WM. HEISKELL,
JOHN WILLIAMS,
J. C. MURPHY,
Vice-President.
Jno. M. Fleming, Principal Secretary.

Weather Report.

Portland, Me., April 2—8:20 A. M.—Wind N. E.; raining; thermometer 36°.

Markets by Telegraph.

PHILADELPHIA, Saturday, April 2.

Trade is dull on account of the heavy storm. **Flour** firm at $7 for Extra, and $7 25@$7 50 for Extra family. **Wheat** quiet; sales 6,000 bush. at $1 67 @$1 68 for Red, and small lots of White at $1 75@ $1 98—the latter price for Kentucky. **Corn** dull; sales of Yellow at $1 21@$1 22. **Whisky** firm and advanced to $1 05@$1 07 for Pennsylvania and Ohio in bbls. **Petroleum** inactive; sales of Crude at 32c.; Refined in bond at 48c.@49c., and free at 57c.@60c.

Oil Market.

NEW-BEDFORD, Friday, April 1.

The Oil market has been active, and closes with a moderate demand for Sperm and Whale. In Sperm, sales amount to 1,815 bbls., in this city and Boston, all for home use, at $1 57@$1 58 ₩ gallon for lots recently landed, and $1 60 from shed. In Whale Oil, sales here and in Boston amount to 1,727 bbls., all for home use, except 25 bbls., at $1 10 ₩ gallon.

Philadelphia Stock Board.

PHILADELPHIA, Saturday, April 2.

Stocks dull. Pennsylvania State Fives 99½; Reading Railroad 78⅜; Morris Canal 76; Pennsylvania Railroad 77⅜; Long Island Railroad 49. Gold 166; Sight Exchange on New-York at par.

Evening Exchange.

700	Erie R. b3	125¼	100	M. S. & N. G. S....	150
200	do...........	125⅛	50	do...........	150⅛
100	Erie R. Pr	111¾	400	Fort Wayne.. ...	145⅞
100	do............b3	111¾	100	do.........bnw	145½
200	do............b5	112	100	Pr. du Chien	87
100	Hudson Riv. R....	163⅜	200	Ter. H. & Alt.Pr..	99⅞
4800	Harlem R.	141⅛	100	do........	99¾
900	do........	141	100	do........	100¼
2000	do.......s60	140	300	do........	100⅛
2000	do........	141⅜	100	Burl. & Quin....	145¾
1000	do........	141¼	45,000	O. & M. Cer.....	67¼
1000	do.......s60	139	1100	Ill. Cen........	149
200	Mich. So. R.....b3	118⅝	200	Canton Co.........	73
200	do.......s3	118⅛	100	Quick. Min. Co....	90
3400	do.......b3	118⅛	100	do........	89¼
200	do........	118⅞	500	do........	88⅛
700	Reading R........	161	500	do........	88¼
400	do.......b3	161	500	do.......b3	88⅞
1000	do........	160⅞	500	do.......b3	88
600	do........	160¼	700	do........	87⅞
300	do.......b3	160⅜	200	do.......s3	87⅞
4400	do........	160	200	Wyoming Vl. Coal	104
1200	Pittsburgh........	127⅛	100	Qtz. Hill M. Co...	29⅞
200	do.......b3	127⅜	400	do........	30
200	do........	127⅝	100	Mariposa M.Co....	39⅞
200	do.......s3	127⅞	200	do........	39
400	do........	127¾	300	do........	38⅞
100	Gal. & Chi. R.....	126⅞	100	do........	38
200	Rock Isl. R.......	124	300	do.......s30	37
100	do........	124⅞	900	do.......s30	136⅛
100	do.......b5	124⅜	300	GoldM.Co,Colr'do.	15
400	do........	124⅞	500	do.......b3	15
300	do........	124⅜	300	Gregory Gold.....	30⅜
100	do.......b3	124⅜	200	do........	30⅛
100	do........	124⅜	600	Carb'dale Coal..s3	11⅜
100	do.......b3	124⅞	100	Copake Iron M....	16⅞

[Advertisement.]

Look!—For Sixty Cents the *Illustrated Phrenological Journal* for January, February, March and April sent by return post, or a year for $1 50. To secure the Pictorial Double Numbers, with Physiognomy, Ethnology, Phrenology, Physiology and Psychology, with all the portraits, biographies and characters of distinguished men, send at once to FOWLER & WELLS, No. 308 Broadway, New-York.

[Advertisement.]

Herring's Patent Champion Fire-proof Safes, and **Herring's** new Patent Burglar-proof Safes, with **Herring & Floyd's** Patent Crystalized Iron—the only material which cannot be drilled—at No. 251 Broadway New-York.

Passengers Sailed.

In steamship Evening Star, for New-Orleans and Havana.—J. R. Bostwick, J. T. Martin, A. W. Kellogg, Andrew Robson, W. R. Robson, J. M. Sturgeon, G. Haye, Miss Whitten, Mrs. E. A. Plewes, Miss Blatchford, Miss Martha Hunt, Miss Mary E. Hunt, Mr. Foot, Wm. Goulding, Mrs. Sarah A. Hunt, Mrs. J. M. Courtenay and two daughters, Mrs. Henderson, Miss Henderson, N. Hendricks, A. Harlow, Mrs. J. D. Vergason, D. C. W. Peck, A. Woods, wife and three daughters, Mr. D. H. Barhydt and son, William A. Weed, S. Simon, Isadore Danziger, E. L. Mola, Charles E. Lovett, H. Trieon, B. F. Milliken, J. M. Hayedorn, J. L. Biffiand, A. Tesson, James W. Embury, Thomas Souzalez Echeverria, F. S. Macias, E. J. Fitzhugh, John A. Hull, Capt. E. W. Barstow, Nathan Stevens, Melvin Stephens, Richard J. Evans, wife and two children, Rusk Harris, Mr. Shafer and lady, C. H. R. Doringh, of Bristol, R. I., E. Ganiost, Mrs. E. A. Bartlett, Mrs. C. R. Dreux, William T. Lobu, Andrew B. Armstrong, Mrs. H. A. Smalley, Miss Bertha Moshe, T. H. Mansfield, William T. Lobu, Thomas Halcomb, S. Moshe, E. Pincas, F. Goldsmith, William Sacks, A. P. Harrison, Louis Yastaner, George Deiber, Giderd Moor and daughter, Philip Cahu, Edward Allen, Eugene Tourtelle, Mrs. A. H. Quincy, Martina Cheriskie, Ralph Post, Jr., L. Plumb, Miss Grace Champlin, Capt. Goodman, Capt. W. A. Brainard, B. W. Kimball, Mrs. H. De Bare, and others in the steerage.

April 2—*In steamship Germania, for Hamburg*—Mrs. Roseburg, children, infant and servant; Mr. Gaus, Mrs. Satzmann, Mr. Isangweld, C. F. Dietz, J. Goeltz, R. W. Burlage, J. Griffin, Mrs. Luis, J. H. Henosher, J. Holtzinger and family, W. Geffken and family, M. Bickoff, Russian Navy; Alex. Razinsky, Russian Navy; S. Osterberg and lady, J. G. Stock, F. Koenig, New-York; Chas. Held and lady, Philadelphia; A. Frankfeld, Havana; M. Speyer, San Francisco; Mrs. Isaac, children, infant and servant, Philadelphia; B. Strauss, Iowa; Capt. Meyer, Hamburg; Max Tauski, Vienna; C. Grangette, New-York; Mrs. Nachmann, children and infant; Mrs. Bentajug and child, California; Mrs. Jetie Armes, San Francisco; Mrs. Anna Hofmann and children, Milwaukee; Mrs. Schirpser, New-York; John Fehsenfeld, Peter Ulrich, C. Nicaise, Detroit; L. Reuter, Baltimore; F. Fuchs, St. Louis; C. A. Luttgen, Brooklyn; Sal. Moritz, Cincinnati; Joseph Menges, St. Louis; Hermann Cantor, New-York; Aug. Lieberman, New-York; Jos. Bierbrauer, New-York; Jean Lenac, New-Orleans; Louis Fosse, Connecticut; Sabina Frank and child, New-York; Corn. Manderscheid, Louisville; Charles Shuster, Andr. Martin, New-York; E. Grehan, New-York; Angelo Gerardi, Havana; Pietro Gerardi, Havana; Adolph Heim, Havana; Ben. Meminger, Havana; Michael Messerschmidt, Cincinnati; Conrad Aud, Cincinnati, and others in steerage.

April 2—*In steamship City of Washington, for Liverpool*—Mrs. Sophia Lawrence, Mrs. C. D. Oules, of New-York, Mrs. I. Rosenbourgh, Miss C., Miss B. and Miss Ida, F. A. Hall and wife, of New-York, Charles Wiley, Edward B. Bole, H. Attrill and James and Thomas and Joseph, Miss Luin Ayers, J. Fabien, Mr. Whitelock, Rev. Mr. Quinlan, F. G. Carrasco, R. di Tarnara, A. Longovia, T. Sanchey, Geo. M. Olcott, George Nash, Mrs. M. Coleman and two children, Thomas Whiteside, Geo. Douglas, Capt. Pine Coffin, Capt. Stanley, 47th Regt., of Kingston, John Wood, C. Alesop, Wm. H. Napier, of Montreal, S. Henry Budd and wife, James Burns, A. G. Gray, Charles Harewood, H. Beguelin, Jr., John Nash and G., Adolph Petrie, John Horton, with others in the steerage.

Passengers Arrived.

April 2.—*In steamship City of Cork, from Liverpool.*—Capt. Morewood, 30th regiment, Messrs. J. H. Heenan, J. B. Caldet, Daniel Duff, Capt. H. Upton, Capt. Paul Upton, Emile Ocquedent, Mme. Manelle and child, Alexander Oliver, Alexander Taylor, P. S. Taylor, W. G. Shackford, Mrs. Booth, Miss Rebecca Taft, John Harrison, W. J. McCormick, Mme. Meuir and two children, Gustave Stitz.

In steamship Matanzas, from New-Orleans and Havana—From New-Orleans—James H. Ruddell, Dr. W. H. Cyrus. From Havana—Mr. D. T. Young and daughter, Miss Emma Barmore and sister, I. T. Halm and lady and 2 children, I Taraut lady and 2 children, Mr. Richardson, Messrs. N. Ryder, Thos. P. Lynch, C. H. Pendergrast, Rafael Perez, H. Clausen, I. Anderson, C. A. Roger, W. C. Winslow, W. B. Chrislosshemson, Edward Oesterlink, J. W. Clements, Teliss and Antonio Barreto, E. Fort, T. Mendelichara, A. Pengnet, Blas Bnozual Minister of Venezuela, J. D. Boldan his Secretary, E. Du Berceau, Juan Gilken, G. Petrachi, Herman Jasper.

MINIATURE ALMANAC—THIS DAY.
Sun rises..... 5 41 | Sun sets..... 6 26 | Moon rises. 3 35
HIGH WATER—THIS DAY.
Sandy Hook. 5 10 | Gov. Island.. 5 59 | Hell Gate.. 6 21

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

NEW-YORK....SATURDAY, April 2.

Cleared.

Schooners Mary Shields, Wait, Portsmouth, Holyoke & Murray; Melbourne, Mason, Boston, Holyoke & Murray; R. H. Daly, Saunders, Philadelphia, J. W. McKee; Lucy Robinson, Davis, Alexandria, L. Kenny; Henry Hobart, Robinson, Fortress Monroe, L. Kenny; M. C. Durfee, Sabins, Washington, L. Kenny; Quail, Brewster, Portsmouth, H. S. Brown & Co.

Sloop W. H. Bowen, Jackson, Providence, L. Kenny.

Arrived.

U. S. steam frigate Niagara, Craven, from a cruise in search of the Italian frigate Re Galantuomo. She left this port on the 18th ult., and has therefore been absent 15 ds., but has seen nothing of the Re Galantuomo. The officers report having experienced a continuation of gales since leaving port, during which the ship rolled fearfully. Her lower yardarms dipped at every roll; shipped large quantities of water, which at one time extinguished all the fires. March 24, during a heavy gale, carried away all the topgallantmasts, maintopsail sheet and maintopsail, stove ports, bulwarks, lost and split sails, etc. She is very unpopular with most of her officers. They say that since the alterations made on her at the Boston Navy-yard, she is almost unfit to go to sea in heavy weather. The N. is anchored in the East River.

U. S. steam transport Guide, Vail, Fortress Monroe 26 hours, in ballast to U. S. Assistant Quartermaster. 1st inst., off Cape May, passed steamer City of Richmond, and off Barnegat, passed steamer City of Bath, both bound S.

Steamship City of Cork, Tibbits, Liverpool March 19, and Queenstown 21st at noon, with mdse. and 368 steerage passengers to John G. Dale. March 22, 143 miles W. of Fastnet, at 6:15 A. M., passed a bark-rigged Bremen steamer, bound E. 24th, lat. 48, lon. 27, exchanged signals with Am. ship Guy Mannering, bound E. 31st, 340 miles E. of Sandy Hook, exchanged signals with steamship Laburn, bound E. 1st inst., 180 miles E. of Sandy Hook, exchanged signals with Br. ship Oswingo, bd. W.

Steamship Matanzas, Liesegang, New Orleans March 25, and Havana 28, with mdse. and passengers to Thos. Ascencio.

Steamship Rebecca Clyde, Willis, Washington, D. C., 54 hours, with mdse. to James Hand.

Prize steamer Ceres, Johnson, Washington, D. C., via Hampton Roads, 3 ds. Was towed to this port by steamtug Northerner, Capt. Hazzard.

Steamtug Northerner, Haggard, Washington, D. C., via Hampton Roads 3 ds., with prize steamer Ceres in tow. Has experienced a succession of strong gales the whole time.

Ship American Eagle, Urquhart, London and Weymouth 24 ds., with mdse. and 119 passengers to E. E. Morgan & Co. Had 1 death. Saw ice in lat. 44 40, lon. 49. Made the run from the Banks in 5 ds.

Ship Marmion, Warsaw, Whampoa Dec. 3—passed Anjier 17th, Cape of Good Hope Jan. 28—with teas, etc., to R. L. Taylor. Has been 17 ds. N. of Hatteras, with adverse winds and heavy gales.

Ship Lizzie Homane, (of Liverpool,) Draper, Liverpool Jan. 3, and Queenstown 55 ds., with mdse. to Williams & Guion. Experienced heavy weather during the passage, stove bulwarks, etc.

Ship Maid of Orleans, (Br.,) Linskill, Ardrossan 33 ds., with coal and iron to W. & A. Nelson. Off Nantucket, passed a lot of barrels, supposed to contain lard, apparently but a short time in the water.

Bark Schon, (Ham.,) Heim, Santos 84 ds., with coffee to Kirkland & Von Sachs. Had fine weather up to Bermuda, from thence heavy head winds.

Bark Cyrene, (of Maitland, N. S.,) Ray, Cardiff 52 ds., with coal to H. J. & C. A. De Wolff. Has had heavy N. W. gales the entire passage; stove bulwarks, sprung foremast, &c. March 23, Samuel Blair, seaman, of Truro, N. S., fell from the foretopsail-yard on deck, and died in four hours after.

Bark Refuge, (of Dartmouth,) Bowden, Montevideo 68 ds., with wool and hides to Geo. F. Bulley.

Bark Eliza, (of Barbados,) Souper, Matanzas 14 ds., with sugar to master. 1st inst., 45 miles S. E. of Barnegat, saw ship Wizard King, hence for San Francisco, returning.

Bark Honduras, (of Kingston, Jam.,) McGill, Vera Cruz 25 ds., with cotton, hides, etc., to F. Alexandre & Son. Experienced heavy head winds and bad weather the entire passage. Been 8 ds. N. of Hatteras. 1st inst., 4 P. M., off Barnegat, saw ship Wizard King, dismasted, strg. N.

Brig Excelsior, (of Bermuda,) Prudden, Bermuda 11 ds., with mdse. and passengers to McCall & Frith.

Brig Alpine, (Br., of St. Andrews, N. S.,) Killman, Buenos Ayres 65 ds., with wool and hides to R. P. Buck & Co. Has been 14 ds. N. of Cape Henry with N. E. gales; split sails, etc.

Brig Sarah B. Crosby, (of Portland,) Crosby, Cardenas 11 ds., with molasses to Brett, Son & Co.

Brig Avosetta, (of Halifax,) Ingham, Porto Cabello 31 ds., with coffee to McCall & Frith. Has been on the coast for the last 15 ds. Experienced heavy weather, lost and split sails.

Brig Fashion, (of Shelburne, N. S.,) Murphy, Jacmel 20 ds., with logwood and coffee to Brett, Son & Co.

Brig Belle of the Bay, (Br.,) Noys, Port Royal 7 ds., in ballast to J. W. Mott. Cape Henlopen, bearing W. 20 miles, saw a large quantity of wrecked stuff, consisting of barrels, bales of hay, etc.

Brig Pallas, (of Belize,) Biddle, Belize, Hond., 17 ds., with logwood, etc., to Josiah Jex. March 24, Mrs. Sarah Ann Ellis, wife of Wm. Ellis, of this City, died of intermittent fever.

Brig Balclutha, (of Greenock,) Bowers, Bahia 40 ds., with rosewood to Sanders & Co.

Brig Ocean Wave, (of Fall River,) Davis, New-Orleans 18 ds., with mdse. to N. H. Brigham.

Brig Sparkling Sea, (of St. Andrews, N. B.,) Seger, Rio Janeiro 60 ds., with coffee and rosewood to order.

Brig Margauser, (Br.,) Lord, Cardenas 13 ds., with sugar, etc., to Chas. H. Trumbull.

Brig Udola, Whittemore, Nuevitas 12 ds., with sugar, etc., to Thompson & Hunter.

Brig Henry Leeds, Smith, Rockland, for Philadelphia.

Schr. Dragon, (of St. Croix,) Pederson, St. Thomas March 11, in ballast to Ives, Beecher & Co. The following vessels sailed a few ds. previously: Bark Leighton, for Baltimore; brig Ida Abbott, for Porto Rico; schr. Superior, for do.

Schr. Hound, (of Bermuda,) Outerbridge, Bermuda 11 ds., with mdse. and passengers to Middleton & Co. 1st inst., spoke brig Everett, short of provisions, and supplied her.

Schr. John Higgins, Kemp, Fortress Monroe, for Bridgeport.

Schr. Henry B. Drew, Bachs, Elizabethport, for Bridgeport.

Schr. Quail, Brewster, Rondout, for Portsmouth.

Schr. Augusta, Gregory, Rockland 3 ds., with lime.

Schr. Susan & Mary, Hall, Rockland 3 ds., with lime.

Schr. Mars Hill, O'Brien, Providence.

Schr. Addie P. Simpson, Hermans, Providence.

Schr. Julia Ann, Lane, Elizabethport, for Fall River.

Schr. Alicops, Calhoun, Elizabethport, for Portsmouth.

WIND—At sunset, N. E., with rain.

Sailed.

Steamship City of Washington, for Liverpool; Germania, for Hamburg; Evening Star, for Havana and New-Orleans.

Steamers City of Bath, Louisa Moore, United States.

Ships J. S. De Wolf, Victory, Atlantic, Chas. S. Pennell.

Barks Carmen, N. H. Gaston, Johanna Adriana Agnes, Gazelle, Nubia, Morning Star, Helen Augusta, Geestemunde.

Brig Yasoo, Henry Leeds, Geo. E. Letson, E. Ellicott, Eunomia, S. B., Nora, August, Mary Cobb, Kanagona.

Schooners Kate, Indus, Only Daughter, Anna Lewis, Wide World, Maggie Bell, Oakes Ames, Ann & Susan, M. S. Tibbetts, D. S. White, D. W. Vaughan.

By Telegraph.

BOSTON, April 2—Arr. ships Fanny Fern and Ardrossan.

Miscellaneous.

The ship Guardian, Borland, hence for San Francisco, and the bark N. Boynton, Mitchell, hence for Valparaiso, are returning.

Spoken, &c.

Agra—Br. ship, heading S. E., was seen Feb. 19, lat. 17 30, lon. 32 40.

Caroline Tucker—ship, from Callao for Cork, 58 ds. out, Feb. 23, lat. 11 21 S., lon. 25 55 W.

C. A. Farnsworth—schr., from Ponce for New-York, 4 ds. out, March 14, lat. 24 25 N., lon. 69 50 W.

D. O. Castner—brig, Capt. Hastings, from Cardenas for New-York, 7 ds. out, with loss of all sails, March 28, lat. 36, lon. 73.

Eveline—schr., of and from Philadelphia for St. Jago de Cuba, 8 ds. out, March 16, lat. 29, lon. 71 05.

Golconda—Br. bark, from Iquique for Glasgow, 67 ds. ds. out, Feb. 15, lat. 23 24, lon. 32 20.

Oscar—Norw. brig, from Pernambuco for Hamburg, 3 ds. out, Feb. 27, lat. 3 18 S., lon. 33 32 W.

Royal Charley—Br. bark, from London for Vancouver's Island, 32 ds. out, Feb. 10, lat. 23 27, lon. 28 34.

Williamson—Fr. bark, from Bordeaux for Montevideo, 38 ds. out, Feb. 25, lat. 8 56 S., lon. 29 38 W.

Foreign Ports.

At Nuevitas, March 21, brigs Thos. Owen, for New-York in 2 ds.; Machias, just arr.; Abby C. Titcum, do.; schr. Geo. Darby, for New-York soon.

At Jacmel, March 13, brig Sarah M. Newhall, for New-York in 7 ds.

BALLOU'S
Patented
French Yoke
SHIRTS.
Warranted to fit, and to be
CHEAPER
for the same qualities and make than those of any other Shirt House in this city.
Circular containing drawings and prices sent free.
For sale by all the principal dealers throughout the United States.
BALLOU BROTHERS, 403 Broadway, New York.

SPORTSMEN, TOURISTS AND ARMY AND NAVY OFFICERS.
POWERFUL AND BRILLIANT DOUBLE GLASSES.

Portability combined with great power in *Field*, *Marine*, *Tourists'*, *Opera* and general out-door day and night double perspective glasses, will show distinctly a person to know him at from 2 to 6 miles. Spectacles of the greatest transparent power to strengthen and improve the sight, without the distressing result of frequent changes. The above with all articles appertaining to the optical science, from the manufacturer,
SEMMONS, Occulist's Optician.
No. 669½ Broadway under the Lafarge House.

SPRING CLOAKS.
SPRING CLOAKS.
NEW STYLES.
NEW STYLES.
AT THE BROADWAY CLOAK EMPORIUM,
No. 747 BROADWAY, OPPOSITE ASTOR-PLACE.
We will show, on MONDAY, April 4, in addition to our present stock, an entirely new assortment of Silk and Cloth Garments.
Our styles, for richness and elegance, cannot be surpassed in this City.
CROSBY & McDANIELS.

METROPOLITAN FAIR.
MACHINERY.—The Committee will continue to receive machinery during the whole of the first week of the Fair.
ALFRED W. CRAVEN,
Chairman Committee on Machinery.

THOSE EXQUISITE BOOKS
CAN BE HAD AT C. BLANCHARD'S,
No. 30 Ann-st., New-York.
Send stamped envelope, with address, for catalogue.

E. H. CRAIGE'S BROOKLYN AGENCY for Wheeler & Wilson's Sewing Machine, No. 333 Fulton-st., up stairs, near City Hall.